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## Legacy - December 1999

South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology--University of South Carolina

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Archaeology & Anthropology**  
1321 PENDLETON STREET  
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UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA VOL. 4, NOS. 1-3, DECEMBER 1999

# Legacy

South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology

## Stanley Austin South Awarded the Order of the Palmetto

Thirty year SC Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) research archaeologist Stanley Austin South has been awarded the Order of the Palmetto by Governor Jim Hodges. This is the highest award honoring a South Carolina citizen that the governor can give. The award has special significance for South, whose work uncovered the Spanish settlement Santa Elena on

Parris Island, because 1999 marks the 20th anniversary of his initial work at the site. South also helped uncover the long-lost French settlement of Charlesfort on Parris Island.

South has been a research professor with SCIAA since the 1980s, and also has become a research professor with USC's Institute for Southern Studies this year. South has also directed excavations at Charles Towne Landing and has led field expeditions at Ninety-Six, Fort Moultrie, Fort Johnson, the USC Horseshoe, and John Bartlam's pottery at Cainhoy.

He has written and edited more than 200 books, reports, and papers. In 1977, his book, *Method and Theory in Historical Archaeology*, was published. It is recognized as one of the most important works in the field of historical archaeology. In 1960, South founded the *Conference on Historic Sites Archaeology* and has edited that society's publications for 39 years. He also organizes and publishes contributed papers in two other series, *Volumes in Historical Archaeol-*



Stanley South with Order of the Palmetto.  
(SCIAA photo by Daryl P. Miller)

**See PALMETTO AWARD, Page 7**

THIS BOOK DONATED BY.....

# Vista

By Bruce Rippeteau, Director and  
State Archaeologist

**Legacy, published one time this year,  
is the newsletter of the SC Institute of  
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Bruce Rippeteau, Director  
Nena Powell Rice, Editor**

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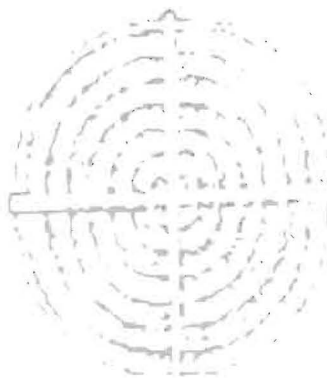
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The 64th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology was held in Chicago in May. The Institute's Steve Smith, Albert Goodyear, Keith Stephenson, Adam King, and I spent every moment learning the latest in New World archaeology. Also at this meeting, a stalwart of South Carolina archaeology, David G. Anderson, of Williston, SC, was presented with the "Society for American Archaeology Annual Award for Excellence in Cultural Resource Management." Dave, a National Park Service senior archaeologist stationed in Tallahassee, Florida, is also the current President of the Archaeological Society of South Carolina, a past-President of the Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists, and a Research Affiliate of SCIAA. Congratulations, Dave!

As some *Legacy* readers know, SCIAA has been the archives of the Society of Professional Archaeologists (SOPA) since 1994. SOPA entered a cooperative venture with the Society for American Archaeology, the Society for Historical Archaeology, the Archaeological Institute of America, and became the "Register of Professional Archaeologists." The Institute has been asked to continue as the archives.

Award-wise, of course, we must congratulate our own Stanley South, recent recipient of an honorary

Doctor of Humane letters from the University of South Carolina, on being named to the "Order of the Palmetto" by Governor Jim Hodges. This honor was presented by our USC colleague Walter Edgar, Director of the Institute for Southern Studies, at our annual conference on South Carolina archaeology held in February 1999 and sponsored by the Archaeological Society of South Carolina. Congratulations, Stan!

The most amazing event, covered elsewhere in this issue, was our Archaeological Research Trust's "Romancing The Past" fundraising event held on Valentine's Day at Fort Marshall Gun Battery No. 2, a Civil War Bunker on Sullivans Island, owned by ART board member Lou Edens. This was the ART's first experiment in large-scale fundraising and words fail me to describe the crowded, happy scene of a late Saturday night, loud-playing band, with numerous party-goers, dancing, talking, bidding on donated art and craft items, and just generally enjoying themselves in the name of South Carolina archaeology! It was loud and glorious, and successful in



Bruce Rippeteau, Director and State Archaeologist. (SCIAA photo by Daryl P. Miller)

raising \$3,500 for the ART endowment and raising the Charleston area consciousness of archaeology.

That weekend, we also met future donors and supporters at a Friday evening cocktail party hosted by Marie and board member Emerson Read in their gorgeous 18th-century home in downtown Charleston, attended a regular ART board meeting hosted at Millbrook Plantation by Bibbs and Grayson Hanahan, and we regrouped Sunday at a lovely brunch hosted by Cyndy and Pepe Hernandez at their beautiful home on Hobcaw Creek in Mt. Pleasant.

We hardly know how to thank our board members Lou, Emerson, Grayson, and Cyndy, and the special support they got from board members Sandy Nelson and Nadia Mostafa. Nena Rice, Dave Masich of the USC Development office, Bill Kotti of the College of Liberal Arts, and I, indeed all board members and staff at SCIAA, and all the happy "Romancers," say: Thank You!!!

In a different effort at public appreciation, with the same high quality, I would also cite ART board member Chip Helms' successful March dinner and site visit to the Kolb site, on the Pee Dee River northeast of Darlington. Kolb is a major historic homestead of a founding family in South Carolina, and is being excavated by the SC Department of Natural Resources' archaeologist, Christopher Judge, under a grant from Chip. Chip, his sister Mary Ellen and her husband David Howell, and his numerous friends, fed us several times, put us up overnight, and had a glorious media-covered site visitation. Thank you, Chip!

Those who have followed 23 years of the *Brown's Ferry* vessel, from its first excavation from the Black River by our predecessors in SCIAA in 1976, will be happy to hear

that the project has been brought to completion. Jonathan Leader, Christopher Amer, and their respective Office of State Archaeologist and Underwater Archaeology Division personnel, completed installation of the reconstructed vessel, as an exhibit, on the 3rd floor of the Rice Museum's adjacent Kaminiski Building in Georgetown. The Rice Museum is now seeking joint funds for additional exhibition work. Congratulations to all involved!

Speaking of exhibits, Christopher Amer, as guest curator at USC's McKissick Museum, has led the installation of a very spiffy exhibit on the work of SCIAA. The exhibit ran through September 1999.

Furthermore, the archaeological work led by Christopher Clement with Ramona Grunden of the Cultural Resources Consulting Division, at the Mann-Simons Cottage in Columbia, helped the Historic Columbia Foundation to receive the Award of Achievement from the SC Federation of Museums and the Award of Merit from the Confederation of SC Local Historical Societies.

We have also had two old friends assist us. Glen Hanson, now a senior administrator with Science Applications Incorporated in Las Vegas, Nevada, formerly the founder and director of SCIAA's Savannah River Archaeological Research Program with the US Department of Energy, has given us 600+ rare and precious volumes for our SCIAA Research Library. Thank you, Glen!

Mrs. Betty Stringfellow, a long-time benefactor of the Institute, author, and great friend to Johns Island, SC, has established the "Stringfellow Archaeological Endowment" at SCIAA, contributing over \$100,000 this year, through the USC Educational Foundation, specifically to advance the archaeo-

logical research of Tommy Charles and Albert Goodyear. Thank you, Betty!

We also want to thank Esther Shirley and Larry Gerard who hosted a special barbecue dinner at their home, Butterfly Meadows, during the August ART board meeting. It was beautiful being in the mountains north of Travelers Rest during the hottest time of the year. Thank you Esther and Larry!

Again, I want to thank Chip Helms, his sister Mary Ellen and her husband David Howell for hosting the ART board meeting in November at Society Hill. This meeting was held in conjunction with an underwater archaeology survey of the Great Pee Dee River from Mars Bluff to Cheraw by SCIAA archaeologists, funded in part by Chip. Chip and Mary Ellen outdid themselves in preparing a lovely dinner and serving over 85 guests, and they provided a delicious lunch for the ART board after the meeting. Thank you Chip, Mary Ellen, and David!

Since this issue of *Legacy* is the only one in 1999 (we'll be returning to three issues in 2000), I want to highlight some good developments this year:

As of the Fall, 1999, we have a new Dean of the University's College of Liberal Arts, Dr. Joan Hinde Stewart. Welcome Dean Joan, and thanks for your support already.

We have a new, factually-outstanding SCIAA brochure! Nena Rice, as Director of Outreach, was the lead developer with the University's Department of Publications designer, Kimberly Hamner. This brochure is a credit to SCIAA and to archaeology in South Carolina, and I thank everyone at SCIAA and USC who contributed! Good job!

Our very own Andee Steen, Chair of the Archaeological Research Trust,

**See VISTA, Page 19**



# Research

## Santa Elena Update

By Chester DePratter and Stanley South

Our work on the Spanish colonial Santa Elena site, occupied 1566 to 1587, has entered a new phase. Since we began working together at Santa Elena in 1991, we have focused our efforts on fieldwork. In 1991 to 1993 and in 1996, we opened large block units on a single high status lot, which we believe was occupied between 1580 and 1587. In 1993, we discovered a Spanish pottery kiln near the golf course club house, and we excavated around that kiln in 1993, 1994, 1996, and 1997. In 1994, we dug 1,383 shovel tests over a 35-acre plot now occupied by the driving range and the seventh, eighth, and ninth holes on the Marine Corps golf course. These shovel tests determined the limits of the town and allowed us to identify house locations within the town. In 1996, we announced the discovery of French Charlesfort, occupied 1562 to 1563, which was buried beneath a later Spanish fort, and in 1997, we spent eight weeks exposing a portion of each of these two forts. In 1998, we excavated a portion of Fort San Marcos, the last Spanish fort at Santa Elena, and we searched for the remains of an earlier Fort San Marcos, which we believe is buried beneath the seventh fairway of the golf course. All of this recent fieldwork is in

addition to the work Stanley South directed on the site between 1979 and 1985. Those earlier projects involved work on two of the Spanish forts, excavation of several large block units in the town, and the use of over 300 three-foot squares to delimit the main part of the Spanish occupation.

Using funds from a generous grant, we now have the opportunity to produce a series of volumes that describe and synthesize the results of all 17 field seasons of research at Santa Elena. Any of you who has any knowledge of funding for archaeological projects knows what a rare and wonderful opportunity this is.

In order to facilitate this work, we have entered an exciting new working relationship with the University of South Carolina Institute for Southern Studies and its

Director, Dr. Walter Edgar. While we continue our positions in SCIAA, we (and also Tommy Charles) now have joint appointments in the Institute for Southern Studies. Our new Santa Elena Project funds will be administered through Southern Studies, and we have a new business manager, Dan Ruff, to oversee expenditure of these funds. We have a new lab in Gambrell Hall (home of the Institute for Southern Studies) on the USC-Columbia campus where Jim Legg, our Field and Laboratory Director, will be in charge of our analysis and cataloging effort. Lisa Hudgins, a former project employee, is back, and she has the task of computerizing all our mapping and collections data. At the same time that she is working for us, Lisa is also completing work on her M.A. in Applied Art History. Heathley Johnson (half-time, undergraduate) and Kris Asher (full-time) will continue their efforts in coordinating collection processing and analysis.

Our laboratory crew consists mainly of undergraduate students. Erica Bruchko, who worked for us for several months, has recently



Chester DePratter and Stanley South excavating shovel test at 38BU1834. (SCIAA photo)



Excavating in Fort San Marcos, which was abandoned in 1587. Charlesfort Monument in the background. (SCIAA photo)

departed for a year of study in England. Erin Christo and Rachel Moody are assisting Heathley and Kris in washing and sorting collections. John Kirby, a retired SC Department of Transportation employee, also works in our lab part-time. Beginning in September, we have added two graduate assistants to the Santa Elena Project staff. Rebecca Barrera and Catherine Shumpert are in the USC Department of Anthropology M.A. program. They are both interested in historic sites archaeology, and we are very pleased to have them involved in our Santa Elena research.

In addition to our lab crew, we also have a group of historians involved in various phases of research on Santa Elena and Charlesfort. Dr. Karen Paar, a recent graduate of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, has joined

our staff as project historian. Karen's dissertation is a history of Santa Elena with an emphasis on women and their role in the town's occupation and history. In the coming year, Karen will conduct research in St. Augustine and Gainesville, Florida, Washington, D.C., Chicago, and at various repositories in Spain as she continues her effort to reconstruct the history of Santa Elena. Dr. Eugene Lyon, former director of the Center for Historic Research, Flagler College, in St. Augustine, Florida, and one of the leading historians of Spanish Florida, works for us part-time

identifying and translating important Spanish documents relating to Santa Elena's occupation. Dr. John Worth, Coosawatee Foundation, Inc., traveled to Spain in June to conduct research in the Archive of the Indies, and part of his time was spent searching for (and successfully locating) new Santa Elena-related documents.

All of this activity in the laboratory and in documentary research is directed toward producing several books, including a history of Santa Elena, a book on the Spanish pottery kiln, a book on the archaeology of the town, and another on the archaeology of the French and Spanish forts found there. Work on these volumes will span the next several years, but once completed they will provide a complete synthesis of 20 years of archaeological and historical research at Santa Elena.

## TESTING AT 38BU1834

By Chester DePratter

In June, July, and November, 1999, Stanley South and I worked on site 38BU1834, which is located on the western edge of the Santa Elena site on Parris Island. We were interested in this area because it is very close to the Spanish kiln we found and excavated in 1993 and because a pond (now filled), possibly a water source for the potter, shows up on maps that pre-date the Marine Corps use of the area.

In eight days of field work in June and July, we (and our two person crew) excavated 75 shovel tests. We were able to delineate a large prehistoric and plantation period site around the pond. The pond turned out to be an interesting feature. On the southern edge of the pond are two small shell refuse heaps that we have radiocarbon-dated to AD 660 and 685 (calibrated), respectively. The presence of these shell heaps indicates that the pond is an ancient feature. The pond was filled during this century; it contains one to three feet of World War I-era Marine Corps refuse capped by fill put in place when the golf course was being constructed in 1946-1947.

In October, we returned to the site with a DHEC drill rig operated by our long-time friend and colleague, Pete Stone, and his crew. We drilled three test holes into the pond fill in an effort to determine whether the pond originated as a sinkhole. Results of these tests are still being analyzed. We did obtain samples of organic material from the bottom of the pond, and these will be radiocarbon dated in an effort to determine its age. A report on the work at 38BU1834 is in progress.



Pete Stone (upper left) and Chester DePratter (right) examine a drill sample taken by DHEC crew. (SCIAA photo)

# Dishing Out New Ideas

By Lisa Hudgins

On a farm outside of Albany, New York, a small group of archaeologists, curators, and collectors gather each summer to compare notes, network, and argue about British ceramics. Irreverently dubbed "dish camp," this increasingly popular program is designed as an open forum in which experts and novices alike can learn and exchange ideas—a type of pottery "think tank." Its growing success can be attributed to its founder, Don Carpentier, a craftsman with a vision for community learning and a talent for recreating the past.

The class is set in a recreated historic village, called Old Eastfield, which consists of restored homes from around New England. There is no running water or electricity on site, so those who elect to stay in the 19th-century tavern may find themselves reading or playing dominoes by candlelight, and awakening to a brisk jog to the outdoor lou at first light. Water is plentiful if you have the strength to pump it from the well, and first thing in the morning, the slight chill is sure to awaken even the groggiest resident. Overall, the experience is refreshing and enlightening, as one comes to appreciate the complexity of farm living in the early 19th century and the difficulties which had to be overcome to make the pottery, which was the topic of discussion.

The program consisted of three days of lectures and discussions, led by ceramics historians from around North America and England. The real issue of the conference seemed to be finding a balance between the historical, archaeological, and curatorial views of ceramics. A great deal of informal discussion centered

around the need to work as a team to incorporate archaeological data with historical research in museum collections and exhibitions. A series of fledgling ideas involved interpretation of sites, regional approaches to archaeology, and the need for greater communication in an evolving multidisciplinary atmosphere.

The program schedule was quite diverse: sites from Staffordshire, Canada, and Virginia were represented in lectures. This year the program included a discussion of the distribution and pricing structure of ceramics, based upon recent research into invoices and daybooks of New York dealers. Archaeological site reports from two New York sites were provided as a tangible balance to the documentary research. An afternoon demonstration by a redware potter made obvious the talent and hard work that was involved in the pottery manufacture in England, while discussions from the Staffordshire potteries focused on new archaeological discoveries, including caches of similar redwares at Staffordshire.

Quite obviously, the

highlight of the conference was the ceramics themselves. Collectors, archaeologists, and curators brought wares from their collections to be displayed in the center of the room, where attendees could look to their heart's content. A wide range of wares from luster wares to mocha, pearlwares to pineapple, graced the tables at one time or another. Each owner was happy to provide the history behind each piece, and the attendees eagerly listened and asked pointed questions about location, technology, or manufacturer. By the end of the class, it was difficult to say good-bye to the group of enthusiasts who carried their wares down the gravel roads to their cars, which were parked at the edge of the village—already planning for next year's class on pottery technology.



Ceramicists gathering at Old Eastfield. (Photo by Lisa Hudgins)



## **PALMETTO AWARD, From Page 1**

ogy and *Historical Archaeology in Latin America*.

South's contributions to archaeology have earned him numerous awards and honors. In 1987, he received the J. C. Harrington Medal for outstanding scholarly achievement in historical archaeology from the Society for Historical Archaeology, and in 1993, he received the Robert L. Stephenson Lifetime Achievement Award from the Archaeological Society of South Carolina. In 1997, he was awarded an honorary Doctor of Humanities degree from the University of South Carolina.

For the past 30 years Stanley Austin South has been a leading figure in South Carolina archaeology. His work, through his numerous publications, professional and public presentations, and world-wide correspondence, has brought international recognition to the archaeological resources and history of the State of South Carolina.

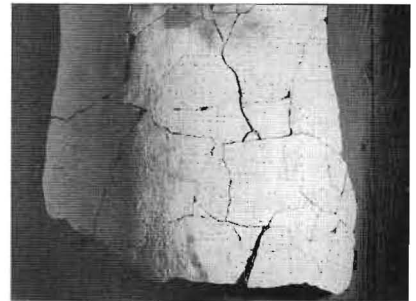
## **Excavation Update at the Pumpkin Site (38GR226)**

**By Tommy Charles**

Excavation at the Pumpkin site began in November, 1995, and was completed December, 1996. Analysis of plant remains recovered from several large pit features has been completed by Dr. Gary Crites, Crites & Associates, Seymour, Tennessee. Domesticated goosefoot (*chenopodium*) seeds were identified in the samples and a carbon-14 date of  $1460 \pm 50$  years BP determined for them. This date is in statistical agreement with two other carbon-14 dates ( $1470 \pm 50$  years BP and  $1480 \pm 70$  years BP) that were obtained from a smoking pipe and loose charcoal from a subsurface feature at the site. The date for goosefoot may be the earliest evidence for domestication of cultigens ever recovered from South Carolina. Completion of final report is due winter of 2000.



Lezlie Barker and John Walker, landowner, excavating the Pumpkin site. (SCIAA photo by Tommy Charles)



Connestee cordmarked pottery from the Pumpkin site. (SCIAA photo by Tommy Charles)

## **CHARLES ATTENDS INTERNATIONAL PETROGLYPH CONFERENCE**

**By Tommy Charles**

I had the pleasure of presenting a paper at the International Rock Art Conference-1999, in Ripon, Wisconsin, May 23-31, 1999. The paper I presented is titled, "Circle and Line Petroglyphs: Euro-American or Native American Origin? Well, Maybe." I presented an overview of what is known about these carvings, their known historic use, distribution, and variability of types. I also presented evidence that may support a prehistoric Native American Indian origin for some of the motifs, which is not the accepted Euro-American origin theory. Researchers in the field of petroglyphs from more than 30 countries attended this conference.

## **PETROGLYPH SURVEY UPDATE**

**By Tommy Charles**

The survey for petroglyphs in the Piedmont and mountain regions of South Carolina continues as time and weather permit. Four previously unrecorded petroglyphs were discovered this year in upstate South Carolina and another potential site has been reported in Pickens County, South Carolina. Four petroglyphs were recorded in North Carolina. I am studying a particular petroglyph motif, a "circle and line" carving, that is recurring in the upstate and the adjacent portions of North Carolina and Georgia. A paper pertaining to this particular petroglyph motif was presented at the International Rock Art Conference held at Ripon College, Ripon, Wisconsin, May 23-31, 1999 (see adjacent sidebar). I continue to receive calls from both North Carolina and Georgia because apparently no archaeologists are responding to their citizen's reports of petroglyph finds. This allows for a broader range from which to

collect comparative data. I continue to work with the SC Department of Natural Resources to prepare an article about the petroglyph survey for their *SC Wildlife* magazine, Nov.-Dec. 1999 issue.



"King Beetle Rock" in downtown Columbia, SC. (SCIAA photo by Tommy Charles)

# Results of the 1999 Allendale Paleoindian Expedition

By Albert C. Goodyear

The Allendale Paleoindian Expedition went into the field again this year during the month of May. Because the evidence for pre-Clovis was found at the Topper site in 1998, all excavation efforts this year were focused on exploring this potentially significant find. At the end of the 1998 season, unusually small flaked stone artifacts and heavily weathered small nodules of chert were encountered as much

as a meter below the suspected Clovis zone of the site. High water tables prevented excavation any deeper than about two meters. This year, excavation units were designed to work safely at depths greater than two meters below surface in order to

determine the absolute depth of the site. Specialists in the geosciences were brought in at the end of the month to evaluate the geological context of the deeply buried artifacts.

In 1999, some 54 members of the public signed up for a week or more by making a donation to the University of South Carolina via the newly established Allendale fund. Donor-volunteers came from Maine to Florida, and from South Carolina to Texas. Numerous others visited the site in their roles as scientists and

members of the media. SCIAA and the University of South Carolina wrote a press release in conjunction with visits by several invited scientists resulting in much media coverage including the *Atlanta Journal-Constitution*, the *Post and Courier*, *The State*, the *Augusta Chronicle*, and *CNN News*. The latter ran a short news program on the Topper site discovery, which aired

*Times* wrote a review article of the *Clovis and Beyond* conference and included the Topper site. Interest by the media continues to be as strong as it is among the interested public, many of whom wish to participate in the 2000 excavations.

Investigations this year were greatly expanded with 60 square meters excavated in the Holocene zone (0-100 centimeters) and 32

square meters in the Pleistocene (100-200+ centimeters). An excavation team from the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program (SRARP) led by Adam King and Keith Stephenson spent a week excavating the upper portion of the 48-square meter block unit searching for Mississippian and Woodland remains. Chris Gillam (SRARP) helped excavate the Paleoindian-Early Archaic zone (70-100



The 48-square meter block unit as excavated down to the gray-silty clay terrace, Topper site, 1999. (SCIAA photo by Daryl P. Miller)

several times in June. Subsequent to this, popular archaeology magazines such as *Archaeology*, *American Archaeology*, and *Discovering Archaeology* included Topper in their review of the debates surrounding when humans first inhabited the western hemisphere. The Topper site was included as part of the presentation I made on evidence of pre-Clovis sites in the eastern US at the *Clovis and Beyond* conference, held in late October in Santa Fe, New Mexico. On November 9, 1999, the *New York*

centimeters) preparing the large 48-meter square unit for excavations from 100-200+ centimeters. Four backhoe trenches were opened up and examined by visiting geologists, two on the terrace, one on the hillside, and one on the hilltop. The hilltop was also tested with 2-meter excavation units to further explore the total range of human occupation at the top of the quarry.

The supervisory staff this year included Tommy Charles of SCIAA; Sean Maroney, graduate student



from USC (now a doctoral student at the University of Texas); Grayal Farr, graduate student at Florida State University; Sue Kane, student at College of Charleston; and Kenn Steffy. David Butler, graduate student at the University of South Florida, Van Steen, and Bob Cole each spent a month assisting in the excavations as well. Todd Maybury assisted during the last two weeks.

Toward the end of the field season, a team of geologists were invited in to examine the geological context of the site and to work on problems in geochronology. Dr. Michael Waters of Texas A&M University, Dr. Steve Forman of the University of Illinois at Chicago, and Dr. Thomas Stafford of Stafford Laboratories, Boulder, Colorado, spent three days examining profiles and taking samples for radiocarbon and optical luminescence dating. Dr. John Foss, University of Tennessee and project soil morphologist, also worked with the geology team evaluating profiles.

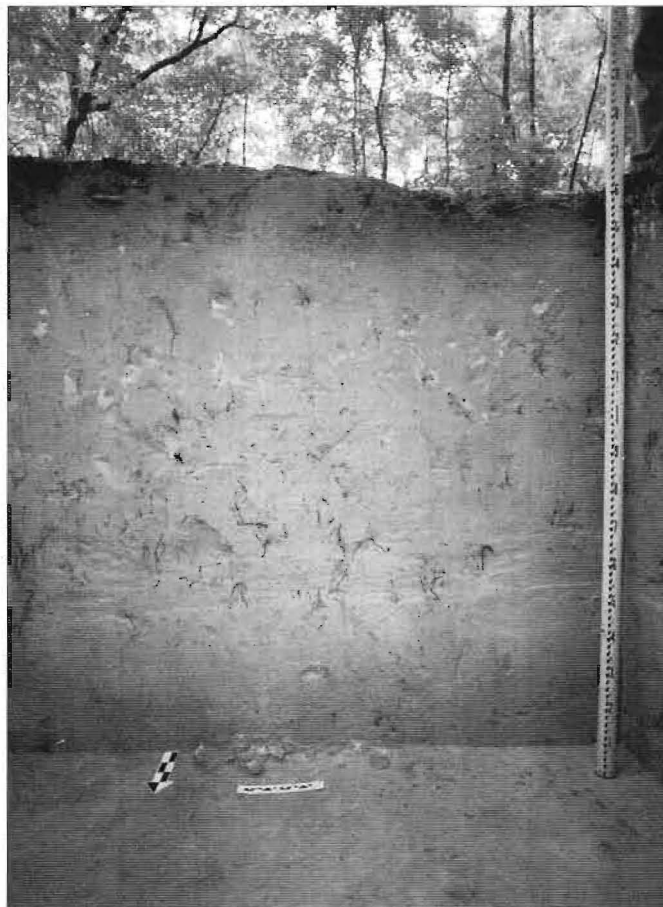
This year, a tremendous number of lithic artifacts were recovered due to the quarry nature of the site. Excavations in the upper 100 centimeters, or what is the Holocene zone, recovered ceramic and stone artifacts typical of the sequence known for the site. In the large 48-square meter block unit, artifacts in what is considered the pre-Clovis zone (150-200 centimeters) were low in number and small in size. More of the microblade-like pieces

were found in the lower portion of the lowest meter. The small size of the flakes suggests they may have been fluvially transported from their original location. Due to a low water table, excavations proceeded by hand up to 300 centimeters below surface or a full meter into the underlying gray silty-clay terrace. Because of the high water table last year, we were unable to excavate this stratum. Excavation into the gray silty-clay terrace produced occasional small flakes and tools suggesting they may have been bioturbated into the unit. Excavations toward the base of the hillside, in contrast, produced much larger artifacts and cobble-size pieces of chert.

Excavations in the area (N244/E130) where the initial discovery of pre-Clovis artifacts was made in 1998, revealed more of the same this

year. The unusual concentration of chert cobbles and probable quartz hammerstones encountered last year and designated Feature 23, were further examined in the adjacent square to the south. More rocks associated with Feature 23 were found, more small flake tools, and what resembled post stains. These gray, circular stains began at a common level, approximately the same as that of the rock cluster of Feature 23. There were five of these stains forming an arc. As these stains were found on the last day of the dig, we covered them with plastic and backfilled the excavation unit. In June, we returned with a small team to excavate the 2-meter unit immediately adjacent to the north to see if the stains would form an oval or circle. They did not, remaining as an arc. However, numerous large chert nodules (>10 centimeters) were found at this same level as well as several flake tools and a well-made endscraper. Based on the stains, the concentrations of chert cobbles, and numerous flakes and small flake tools, this would appear to be at or near the heart of the pre-Clovis deposit. Excavations in 2000 will concentrate on investigating this area of the site.

This year a number of small blade-like flakes were recovered that had square cross sections. These are different from the small, flat, thin flakes with a single ridge that resemble microblades. Several archaeologists who visited the site commented that the square cross section pieces looked like burin spalls. Burins and burin spalls are



Feature 23, rock cluster found in pre-Clovis level in N244/E130, Topper site, 1998. (SCIAA photo by Daryl P. Miller)

**See ALLENDALE, Page 10**

## ALLENDALE, From Page 9

a typical Old World Upper Palaeolithic bone and wood working implement.

In August, I attended a conference at the Smithsonian Institution where I brought many of the more interesting artifacts from the Topper pre-Clovis zone. This was a meeting designed to bring the pre-Clovis artifacts from Meadowcroft Rockshelter in Pennsylvania, Cactus Hill in Virginia, and the Topper site together for comparisons. Meadowcroft and Cactus Hill appear to be more typically Paleoindian in terms of lithic raw material utilization, thin bifaces and projectile points, and prismatic blades. The Topper site lithic assemblage, however, reflects a strong emphasis on raw material processing as befits a quarry site, and the tools are much smaller. Whether this small flake technology is a function of the small raw material package or the inherent micro nature of the technology remains to be determined through further excavation. At this point, no solid evidence of bifaces is apparent

from Topper, which makes for another strong technological contrast with Meadowcroft and Cactus Hill.

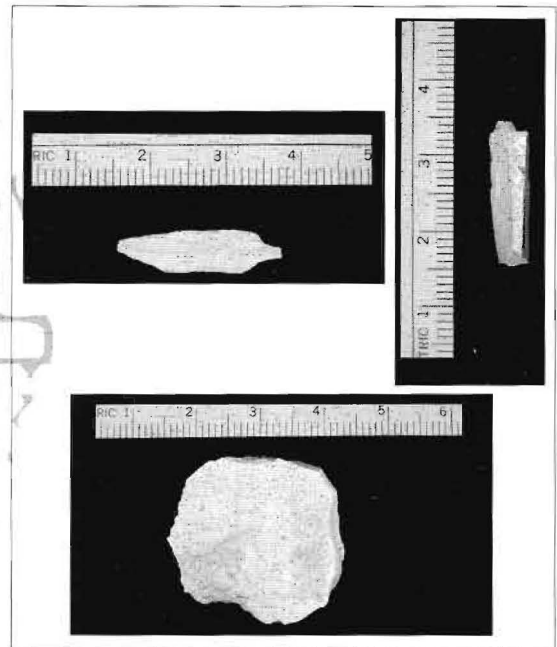
The geochronology team collected soil samples for radiocarbon dating of humic acids and optically stimulated luminescence (OSL) dating. Given the lack of macroscopically visible charcoal in the layer surrounding the pre-Clovis deposit, we resorted to these alternative dating strategies.

Dr. Tom Stafford obtained four radiocarbon dates on humic acids he extracted from soil samples. Two of these were taken from fluvial layers above and below the pre-Clovis zone. They returned dates of  $6,670 \pm 70$  years BP and  $8,270 \pm 60$  years BP. In as much as we have found 10,000 year old artifacts in soil strata above these dates, they are

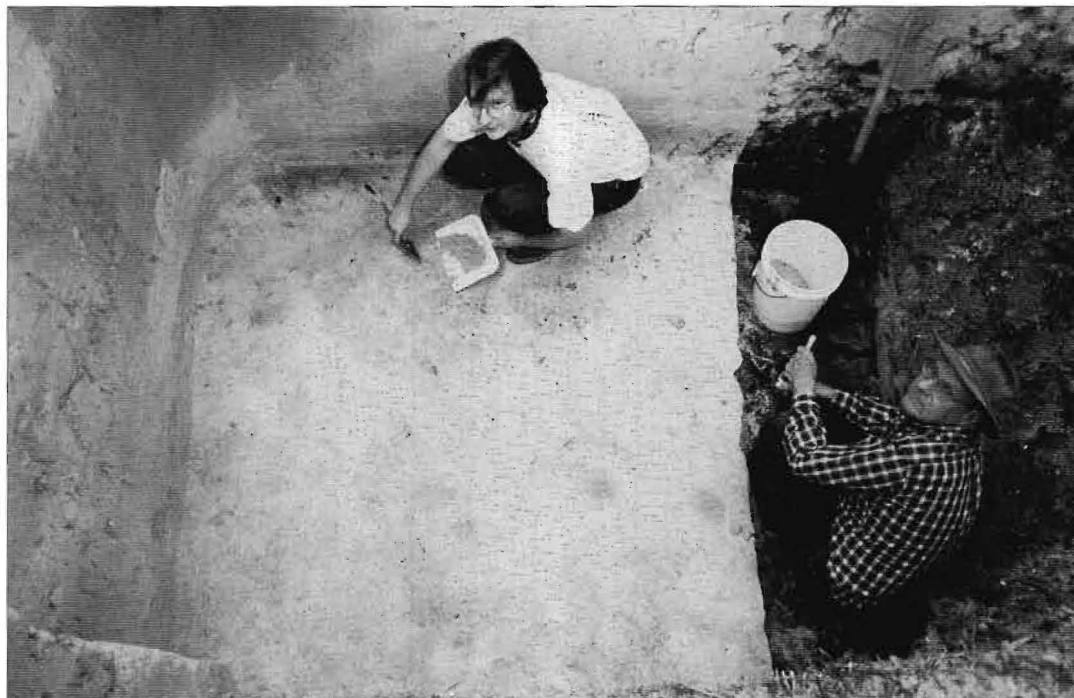
clearly contaminated by more recent humic acids. We estimate they should be twice that old. These units are also in the zone of high ground water flow. In a deep backhoe trench excavated into the terrace by the riverbank, Stafford was able to collect soil samples for humic acid dating from two discrete alluvial layers that

were immediately below the gray silty-clay terrace unit. These dates returned  $20,860 \pm 90$  years BP and  $19,280 \pm 140$  years BP.

Four OSL dates were obtained by Dr. Steve Forman. Three of these were taken from the gray silty-clay unit immediately under the pre-Clovis deposit. These came back



Microblade, burin spall, and endscraper from pre-Clovis level, Topper site. (SCIAA photos by Daryl P. Miller)



Chris Gillam (left) and Dan Morse (right) excavating possible post stains forming an arc in N242/E130, Topper site, 1999. (SCIAA photo by Daryl P. Miller)

35,000  $\pm$  3000 years BP, 31,000  $\pm$  4000, and 37,200  $\pm$  3300 years BP. Because these samples were run on fluvial sediments, Dr. Forman cautions they represent maximal ages, i.e., they should not be any older than this. Because river sediments are not always well exposed to sunlight, these dates in fact may be several thousand years too old. According to Dr. Forman, the inherited age of overbank silty sands can be from 1,000 to 15,000 years too old. Using a factor of

15,000 years, these dates would come back to about 20,000, 16,000, and 22,000 respectively. The fourth OSL date came from the hilltop overlooking the Topper site on clean wind blown sands and was greater than 40,000 years. Based on

this limited radiocarbon and OSL dating study, we appear to have an approximately 20,000 year old and younger alluvium inset over ancient aeolian sands in excess of 40,000 years. The in-situ pre-Clovis deposit sits in the lower portion of the two-meter deep sand unit which lies over the gray silty-clay terrace. In order to refine the dating of the site, an attempt will be made next season to extract and radiocarbon date microscopic-size charcoal from the fluvial deposits that contain the pre-

Clovis material in an effort to determine the maximal and minimal ages of the site.

In May of 2000, we plan to return to the Topper site for a five-week excavation. The season will begin May 1 and continue to June 3. A two-week geology field study is planned after that for early June. The geochronology team will map the geology of the project area and collect samples for dating. Members of the public can sign up for

needed to help staff the lab as we sort through thousands of lithic artifacts. We are also seeking volunteers to help in the lab. A total of \$10,000 is needed to continue the lab until the May excavations. The geological and dating study to be conducted by the geochronology team will require \$65,000. In order to scientifically validate the antiquity of the pre-Clovis occupation, a thorough geological framework must be developed. Anyone interested in

helping fund the laboratory and the geology study should please contact me in care of the SCIAA. If we meet our funding goals, the year 2000 Expedition to the Topper site promises to be the most productive and exciting yet.

Many people and organizations helped to make the 1999



Dan Packer, Plant Manager, and Mike Anderson, Human Resources Manager of Clariant Corp. receiving special recognition awards from Albert Goodyear (far left) and Bruce Rippeteau (far right) in appreciation from SCIAA for Clariant's support of the Allendale Paleoindian Expedition. (SCIAA photo by Daryl P. Miller)

one or more of the five excavation weeks as donors to the Allendale Paleoindian Expedition. (See the sign-up page on Page 38.) The Allendale Paleoindian Expedition operates by tax-deductible private contributions made to the USC Educational Foundation via the Allendale fund. In addition to recruiting donor-volunteers who will help in the year 2000 excavation, we are currently seeking funds to continue to operate the artifact lab. Financial support is

Expedition a success. Without the donor-volunteers, there would have been no dig. Thanks to each one of you as listed below. The supervisory staff did their usual good job and creatively solved the many problems as they arose. Ms. Iola Brooker and her family, of Brooker's Restaurant in Barnwell, continued to provide great food as only they can do. Mike Anderson and Susan Yates of Clariant Corporation, owner of the site, and the Plant Manager, Dan Packer, as usual welcomed us and

**See ALLENDALE, Page 12**

## ALLENDALE, From Page 11

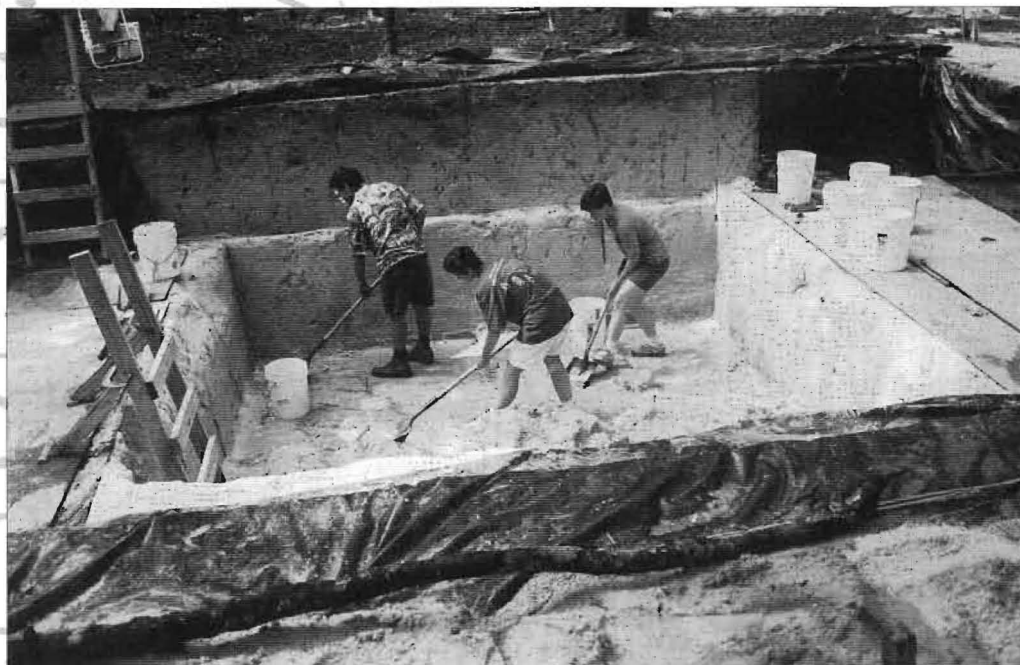
gave us a place to stay in their spacious employee recreation facility. Clariant's backhoe operator, John Thompson, is second to none in his enthusiasm and precise work and gave good service. Our photographer, Daryl P. Miller, worked hard getting a lot of good shots of everybody and the excavation units. Betty Stringfellow and her fellow travelers from Johns Island provided the usual wonderful picnic for our crew and guests. The board members of the Archaeological Research Trust and their guests put on

another memorable BBQ party. Henry Laffitte of the Carolina Commerical Bank and his associates with the Allendale County Chamber of Commerce provided financial support to help bring in the numerous visiting scientists to the site. David Anderson and his wife Jenalee Muse of Williston threw the grandest Paleo-Carnivore dinner party ever for the volunteers and invited scientists, eclipsing their previous all-time number of steaks grilled. To all these folks plus the scientists who visited and gave advice, a great big thank you.

Thank you all the volunteers listed below:

### First Week

P. I. Bostick, Camden, SC  
David Butler, Winter Springs, FL  
Bob Cole, Hopkins, SC  
Sallie Connah, Charleston, SC  
John Conners, Waco, TX  
James Christie, Inman, SC  
Robert Flynn, New Bern, NC



Rick McDonnell, April Gordon, and Sally Anderson carefully digging deep into the gray-silty clay of the Pleistocene terrace at the Topper site, 1999. (SCIAA photo by Daryl P. Miller)

Berne Hannon, Taylors, SC  
Dana Parsons, Blairsville, GA  
Robert Phillips, Jacksonville, FL  
Janis Rodriguez, Cumming, GA  
Angie Whitfield, Atlanta, GA

### Second Week

Darrell Barnes, Columbia, SC  
Bill Botkins, Jasper, GA  
David Butler, Winter Springs, FL  
Bob Cole, Hopkins, SC  
John Conners, Waco, TX  
Brian Floyd, Ambrose, GA  
Sara Jane Frazier, Atlanta, GA  
Bob Hammond, Westbrook, ME  
Susan S. Hollyday, Nashville, TN  
Bill Larson, Santee, SC  
Margaret Minch, Spartanburg, SC  
Nancy Olsen, Newnan, GA  
Clayton Parham, Latta, SC  
Dennis Zeunert, Virginia Beach, VA

### Third Week

Depy Adams, Charlotte, NC  
Robert Allison, Cary, NC

David Butler, Winter Springs, FL  
Bob Cole, Hopkins, SC  
John Conners, Waco, TX  
Kevin E. Gallagher, Wading River, NY  
Susan S. Hollyday, Nashville, TN  
Terry Hynes, Atlanta, GA  
Steve Kosiba, Sarasota, FL  
Ann Moran, Lakeland, FL  
John Moran, Hilton Head Island, SC  
Hiram Patterson, Carrollton, TX  
David G. Shirlaw, Charleston, WV  
Gerrie Sinners, Kiawah Island, SC  
Wanda Stover, Charlotte, NC

### Fourth Week

Sally Anderson, Winchester, VA  
Darrell Barnes, Columbia, SC  
David and Sheri Butler, Winter Springs, FL  
Bob Cole, Hopkins, SC  
John Conners, Waco, TX  
Paul Constantino, Watertown, MA  
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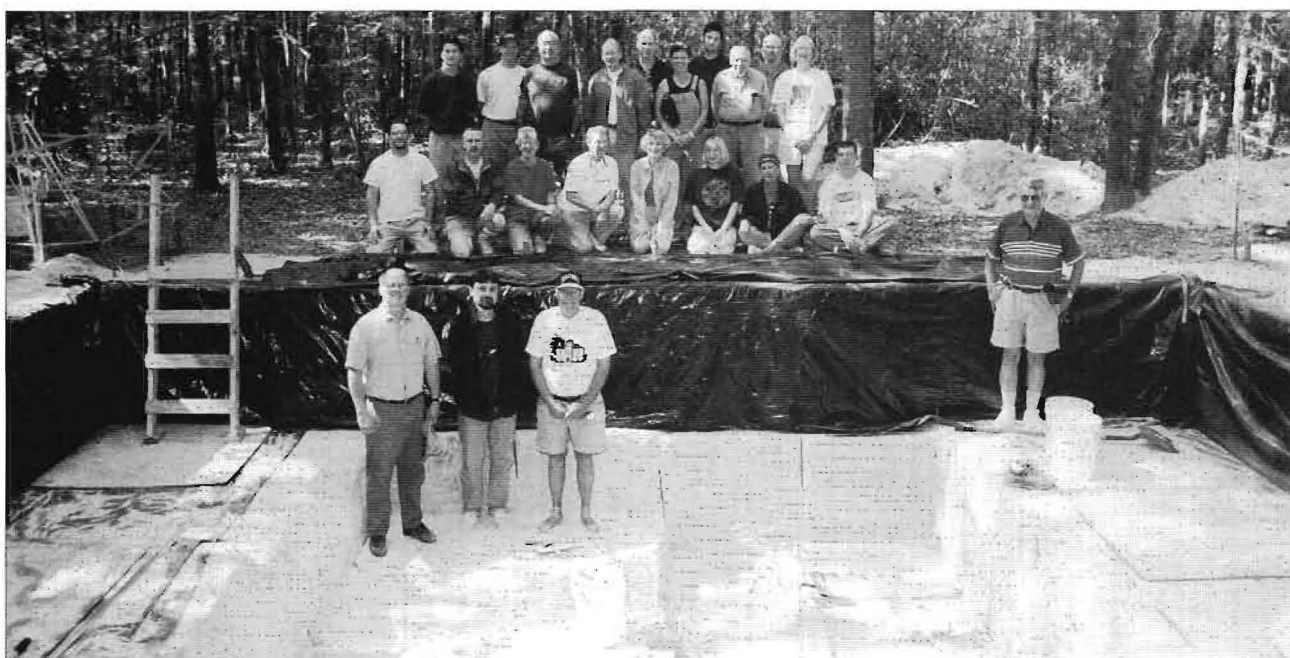
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 Dana Wakefield, Parishville, NY  
 Jim Way, Dorchester, SC



The prismatic blade from the Topper site shown in *Newsweek*, April 26, 1999. (SCIAA photo)



Digging into the food, the other favorite activity of the Allendale Paleoindian Expedition, prepared by Brooker's Restaurant in Barnwell, SC. (SCIAA photo by Daryl P. Miller)



The excavation crew from fourth week overlooking the 48-square meter block unit, Topper site, 1999. (SCIAA photo by Daryl P. Miller)



# Archaeological Research Trust

## ART Activities in 1999

By Nena Powell Rice

1999 was a great year for the ART Board of Trustees. The board meets four times a year in different areas around the state in conjunction with SCIAA archaeological projects in progress. These projects give the board the opportunity to meet the staff and allow the board to see the fieldwork being conducted first-hand. We also combine these meetings with archaeological education and provide opportunities to meet the local community with several social gatherings planned.

The largest social gathering we had this year was our board meeting in February held in Charleston. Four of the members this year are from the Charleston area, and the entire board was treated to several outstanding events. The main event was a fundraiser called "Romancing the Past," held on Valentine's night at the Fort Marshall Gun Battery No. 2 on Sullivans



ART board members and guests joined Grayson Hanahan (far right) on an historic tour of his property, Millbrook Plantation, near Charleston. (SCIAA photo by Marion Rice)



"Romancing the Past" board members Nadia Mostafa, Lou Edens (our star of the show), Esther Shirley, and guest Larry Gerard. (SCIAA photo by Marion Rice)



ART board meeting at Millbrook Plantation, hosted by board secretary Grayson Hanahan and his wife Bibbs. (SCIAA photo by Nena Powell Rice)

Island, owned by board member Lou Edens. Lou did an outstanding job in arranging for all the fabulous events that took place including Clay Rice's "Lowcountry Legends" show, Harry Hitopoulos and the "Master Shaggers," Mark Morris singing Gershwin, The Charleston Guerrilla (Shakespeare) Theater, museum exhibits, an art

auction, and the fabulous hors d'oeuvres and beverages. She also provided snow falling on huge exhibits in the front yard. The coordination of this event was a mammoth task, and we are deeply appreciative for all of Lou's efforts that weekend. We also thank Lou for finding places for everyone to stay during Charleston's busiest weekend. A lot of fun was had by all!



Board members and guests gather at Cyndy and Pepe Hernandez's beautiful home on Hobcaw Creek near Charleston. (SCIAA photo by Marion Rice)

On Friday before the Valentine's party, board member Emerson Read and his wife, Marie, invited the board to a gathering at their historic home, known as the Thomas Lamboll House, built in 1740. It was a beautiful way to begin this very busy weekend. Board member Grayson Hanahan and his wife Bibbs provided several rooms for people to stay and hosted the board meeting Saturday morning at their historic Millbrook Plantation. Grayson then took us on a wonderful tour of historic sites on the property, which includes nearly 6,000 acres near the Ashley River. It was a gorgeous weekend to be out in the woods. On Sunday morning, we were treated to a wonderful brunch hosted by board member Cyndy Hernandez and her outstanding chef-husband, Pepe, in their beautiful home on Hobcaw Creek in Mt. Pleasant. Their home sits near the

site of Pritchard Landing, the earliest Colonial shipyard in Charleston. We thank Cyndy for designing the invitation that appeared in *Legacy*, Vol. 3, No. 3, 1998, p. 3.

The weekend was a great success. Over 75 people attended the party on Valentines night, and after expenses, we raised nearly \$3,500 for the endowment. We couldn't have done that without Lou Edens and her many talents.

Our next gathering was in May in conjunction with Albert Goodyear's Allendale Paleoindian Expedition. Albert provided a wonderful catered dinner for us, and we toured the



ART board members and guests gather at the Allendale Paleoindian Project in May, 1999. (SCIAA photo by Daryl P. Miller)



Butterfly Meadows, home of Esther Shirley and Larry Gerard. (SCIAA photo by Nena Powell Rice)

Allendale excavation the next morning following the board meeting, with lunch on site. This project has been very exciting, and Albert is very appreciative of the role the board plays in helping to fund this project.

We were very fortunate to be



ART board tour of rock art site at Gaully Falls. (SCIAA photo by Nena Powell Rice)

invited to the upstate for the August meeting, where we gathered at board member Esther Shirley and Larry Gerard's beautiful home at Butterfly Meadows near Travelers Rest. The house is situated on a steep hillside on 80 acres overlooking the Cliffs of Glassy, with their barn and horses below. It was an idyllic setting for a down-home barbecue with several invited guests from the community. We had our meeting the next morning at the Table Rock State Park with lunch, then rode over to the Table Rock Resort to Gaully Falls, where Tommy Charles led us to a great rock art (petroglyph) site.

Our last meeting of the year was held in November in Society Hill near the Great Pee Dee River. This meeting was graciously hosted by

board member Ernest (Chip) Helms and his sister and brother-in-law, Mary Ellen and David Howell. This meeting was held in conjunction with an underwater archaeological survey of the river from Mars Bluff to Cheraw being conducted by the SCIAA underwater crew. We are very grateful to Chip Helms, who is helping to fund this important research. We all gathered on Thursday evening at Mary Ellen and David's newly restored home, built in 1898. We then drove to the Welsh Neck Baptist Church for a lovely dinner and gathered with over 85 people from the adjacent Kershaw,

Florence, and Darlington counties. We are deeply appreciative for the time that Mary Ellen and Chip put into the delicious dinner that Mary Ellen made exclusively from scratch. They are an amazing family, and the SCIAA is eternally grateful for their outstanding support.



ART gathering in Society Hill. (SCIAA photo by Nena Powell Rice)



ART board gathering on the banks of the Great Pee Dee River. (SCIAA photo by Nena Powell Rice)

# The Archaeological Research Trust

By Nena Powell Rice

The State of South Carolina created the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology in 1963. While state and federal funds support much of the work of the Institute, much of the pure archaeological research is paid for by the private sector. These funds come from foundations, grants, commerce, industry, and individuals with a desire to make a personal contribution to their state's heritage. The Archaeological Research Trust (ART), which began in November 1991, has since raised nearly \$210,000, and has given awards from the endowment's earnings to over 20 research staff totaling over \$30,000. The principal sum of the Endowment Fund is not spent, only the interest generated. Therefore, each contribution to the fund continues to generate interest for generations to come.

The choices for the Institute are clear here. A determined effort must be made to enlist the help researchers need to expand their vital work to understand and record our state's archaeological heritage. To do this SCIAA has formed The Archaeological Research Trust Fund. This organization will provide the private sector an opportunity to make more meaningful contributions to archaeological research and the effort to communicate the results to the public.

You can be a part of this effort to save and interpret our heritage. Your contributions will be used broadly to support the work of research and education—but if you wish to donate funds specifically to Paleoindian research, the excavation of the first Spanish capital in the New World, Santa Elena and the first attempt for settlement in the New World by the French at Charlesfort, the search for

and discovery of rock art, to the underwater excavation of our rivers and waterways, including the *H. L. Hunley*, or any archaeological project you read about in *Legacy*, you can. By contacting The Archaeological Research Trust Fund, you can learn of specific archaeological and educational projects you, or your company or your organization, can support.

## SCIAA Donor Schedule:

Student	\$10.00
Regular	\$25.00
Supporter	\$50.00
Contributor	\$100.00
Advocate	\$250.00
Partner	\$500.00
Benefactor	\$1,000.00 or above

Please make all checks payable to: USC EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION. All donations are tax-deductible.

## ART Board of Trustees

In January 1999, the Board of Trustees represented most of the congressional districts in South Carolina. The SCIAA is very appreciative of the time and energy spent by the ART Board of Trustees this year.

## 1999 Board of Trustees

Andee Steen, Chair, Heath Springs, SC  
John L. Frierson, Vice Chair, Lexington, SC  
Grayson Hanahan, Secretary, Mt. Pleasant, SC  
Bruce Rippeteau, Ex-Officio, (Director), Columbia, SC  
Mark Brooks, (SCIAA), Aiken, SC

Russell Burns, Laurens, SC  
Lou Edens, Mt. Pleasant, SC  
Cyndy Hernandez, Mt. Pleasant, SC  
Ernest L. (Chip) Helms, MD, Kingsport, TN  
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Sandy Nelson, Lancaster, SC  
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Emerson Read, Charleston, SC  
Esther Shirley, Travelers Rest, SC  
Jim Spirek, (SCIAA), Columbia, SC  
Nena Powell Rice, (Administrative Assistant to the Board), Columbia, SC

At the November 19, 1999 ART Board of Trustees meeting, two members finished their terms, two new members joined the board, and new officers were elected. I want to thank Grayson Hanahan for his one term of service during the past two years, and also his service as Secretary in 1999. I want to thank Sandy Nelson for her one term of service during the past two years and her service as Chair of the Fundraising Committee. Thank you both.

We are very pleased to welcome past member Antony C. Harper from Greenville, SC, back to the board and Simmons H. Tate, Jr., an attorney from Columbia, SC, as a new member. Andee Steen will continue to serve as Past Chair. John Frierson was elected Chair, James Kirby was elected Vice-Chair, and Cyndy Hernandez was elected Secretary.

Please call or write if you are interested in further information on becoming an ART donor.



# SCIAA Researchers Funded by ART for 1999 and 2000

By Nena Powell Rice

## 1999 AWARDS

On November 16, 1998, the Board of Trustees of the Archaeological Research Trust made decisions to fund four SCIAA researchers in 1999. A total of \$7,000 was awarded.

Chester DePratter received \$2,400 to fund further Santa Elena Laboratory Analysis. The objective is to complete the processing of artifacts, faunal, and floral materials to be analyzed before writing the reports of the most recent projects.

Lynn Harris received \$1,700 for the Pimlico Shipwreck Archaeology Project. The goal of the project is to place the vessel within a local historical context, identify the function of the vessel, investigate where it was built, explore possible cultural influences in shipbuilding design, and establish an approximate date range of its use.

Adam King and Keith Stephenson received \$900 for the Savannah River Mississippian Research Survey. The objective of this research is to obtain absolute dates for the Lawton and Silver Bluff phases of the Mississippian period (AD 1000-1500) in the middle Savannah River valley.

James Spirek received \$2,000 to fund further investigation on the *Le Prince* Project. The objective of the project is to initiate a marine remote sensing search for the remains of *Le Prince*, a 16th century French corsair wrecked off Port Royal Sound. Based on historical documents and research funded previously by ART to locate French archival materials related to the corsair, a grid has been superimposed over charts of the shoals at the entrance to the sound. Funds from this grant will be used to conduct a search of several prioritized grid blocks over a ten-day period.

## 2000 AWARDS

On November 19, 1999, the Board of Trustees of the Archaeological Research Trust made decisions to fund seven SCIAA researchers for the year 2000. A total of \$8,747.50 was awarded.

Daniel Bilderback and Jonathan Leader received \$1,963.50 to fund the research phase of new polymerization techniques for the conservation of waterlogged organic artifacts. Basic research into these techniques and the dissemination of the findings will serve the larger conservation community with treatment methodologies that at present appear to be less costly, less time consuming, and result in a more stable final product. Publication of findings to the contrary also will be beneficial to the larger conservation community should they consider using one of these new techniques. The money requested in the proposal is for purchase of the various specialty chemicals needed to conduct the conservation research. The project will take up to 12 months to complete.

Chester DePratter received \$2,400 to pay for four radiocarbon dates for the Wateree valley ceramic sequence. In 1986, Christopher Judge and Chester DePratter formulated a preliminary late prehistoric ceramic sequence for the Wateree valley based on work at the Mulberry, Adamson, and Belmont Neck sites. This proposed sequence was, of necessity, linked to similar sequences in Georgia and North Carolina, because there were few locally available dates. The only relevant date from the Wateree valley came from the Mulberry site, and that C-14 determination,  $1520 \pm 200$  years BP, proved useless for construction of a local, dated sequence. Chris and Chester did not publish their sequence in 1986, because they felt that they needed good radiocarbon dates from the local area rather than depending on dates derived

from sites hundreds of miles from the Wateree valley. Chester proposes to revisit existing collections from the Wateree River valley and extract ceramic sherds that have good preservation of datable soot on them that accumulated on pots during their use as cooking vessels.

Lynn Harris received \$2,000 to fund research objectives on the Mepkin Shipwreck project. This project encompasses four objectives: 1) To conduct historical research on the context of the vessel. 2) To conduct detailed recording of the hull construction. 3) To conduct stabilization and reconstruction of the shipwreck. Sections of the hull that were removed for study in the 1970s will be returned to the site. 4) To conduct photography and videography footage of the site.

Adam King and Keith Stephenson received \$2,000 to fund a ground penetrating radar survey of the Lawton Mounds (38AL11). The objective of this research project is to use ground penetrating radar technology and limited archaeological excavation to understand the construction history of the two mounds located at the Lawton site.

Kenneth E. Lewis, Research Affiliate and Associate Professor at Michigan State University, received \$384 to analyze faunal materials from the Aiguier cellar, an undisturbed archaeological deposit dating from the late 18th century in Camden, SC. The results of this work will provide useful comparative information regarding diet. The results of this project will augment the archaeological research conducted at Camden between 1996 and 1998. Funding will cover the faunal analysis at the Zooarchaeological Laboratory at the University of Georgia under the direction of Dr. Elizabeth Reitz.



### VISTA, From Page 3

is "Miss January" in the 2000 Calendar of the Greater Columbia Branch of American Association of University Women. Andee was selected as a paragon and at the State House ensconced with full recognition of her long association with the Institute. Congratulations Madame Chair/Miss January!

The Chair of the SCIAA Dive Safety and Control Board, Wendell Patton, held our annual meeting in December and is pleased to announce, as we already happily know, that in spite of a whole lot of time underwater often in bad (or no) visibility, our Underwater Archaeology Division, its colleagues in the US Navy, Department of Interior's National Park Service, and its affiliated (and fully reviewed) volunteer divers, had no fatalities, no accidents, and no incidents. To quote safety board member Sally Robinson of Charlotte Scuba, "That's professionalism!"

It is hard not to be proud of the work of SCIAA, which has been in the national and state news during the last year: headlines with color photographs have featured the potential pre-Clovis Topper site near Allendale; the excavations of Confederate burials from Hagood Stadium at The Citadel; underwater projects such as the *H. L. Hunley*, *Housatonic*, Port Royal Sound, and shipwreck trails; Black Officer's Club findings and Francis Marion research; Charlesfort and Santa Elena research; geomorphological archaeology; Mississippian research; Galphin's Trading Post excavations; SRARP outreach efforts; rock art findings; Mann Simons excavations; various GIS projects; and media efforts during South Carolina Archaeology Month.

It is not hard to be proud of the quiet, but great competence of our staff as they go about working on



Bruce Rippeteau presenting Daryl P. Miller with the "Double Dog Dare" award at the monthly Midlands Chapter meeting of ASSC. (SCIAA photo)

site file collections, publications, curation, buildings management, reception, and other necessary, central, and professional duties.

Rather than list all of our staff, of whom I am immensely proud, we are going to highlight everyone in the Mrch issue of *Legacy*. Everyone deserves our understanding and appreciation of their work, and we will start 2000 with this.

It is easy to be proud of the new USC graduates on December 13, who have worked at SCIAA this year including Todd Mayberry, Melody Ward, Jill Kohler, and Ashleigh Collins.

1999 has been an outstanding year, not because I highlight it in this summary report, but because nearly 80 people from full-time to assistantships brought in \$2,094,931 (State:

\$1,005,886), (Grants and Contracts: \$792,990), and (Gifts: \$296,055), which was wisely spent on archaeological discoveries, reports, and protection.

As we pass from this thankful essay, to pursue another issue of *Legacy*, I turn to a French author, LaRouchefoucault Liancourt, who traveled throughout eastern North America in 1795, 6 and 7 (v. II p. 20; 2nd Edition; Phillips, London; 1800). Having camped right upon or very near a future, famous but then undiscovered archaeology site, he soberly wrote:

*Fancy must live in future ages, to find occupation in this infant country; past ages can exist here only for generations not yet born.*



Members of the SCIAA Dive Safety and Control Board gather for the annual meeting in Charleston at the offices of the new Charleston Aquarium. (SCIAA photo)

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**See DONORS, Page 40**

# UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY

## SCIAA Teams with Naval Historical Center to Investigate *H. L. Hunley's* Foe, The *USS Housatonic*

By Christopher F. Amer and Robert Neyland

The 1999 *Housatonic* Survey was conducted as part of the ongoing research into the events that took place on the night of February 17, 1864. That evening, history was made as the *H. L. Hunley* became the first submarine to sink an enemy vessel during time of war. The

*Hunley's* adversary was the 1240-ton steam sloop-of-war USS *Housatonic*, which itself gained the reluctant distinction of becoming the first warship to be sunk by a submarine. After being torpedoed,

*Housatonic* sank in less than five minutes, its stern virtually blown off by the 135-pound charge. Moments later the *Hunley* itself sank, presumably with all hands. Within nine months of the sinking, divers reported that the *Housatonic* had settled five feet into the mud and sand bottom. Twice, the remains of the warship were blown apart to prevent it from being a hazard to navigation—in the 1870s—by a Mr.

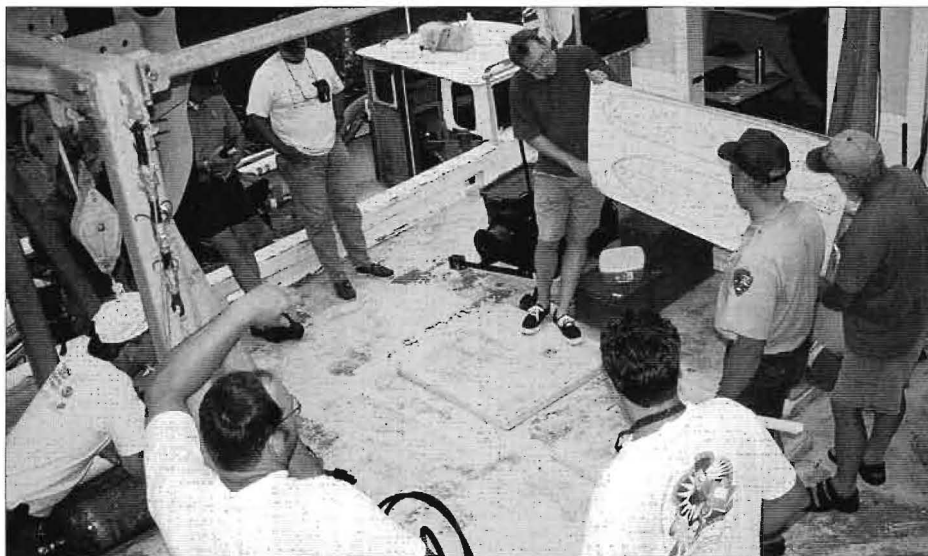
Maillerfort—and again in 1908 under contract to the US Army Corps of Engineers.

What the archaeologists found at the site is the result of these series of demolitions. It took the divers several dives to excavate down five to seven feet to uncover the highest

confusion of those last moments of this ship when, as the hull settled to the seafloor, the crew took to the rigging; ordinance fuses and a pistol, remnants of the ship's armaments; a wrecking bar found amid the tangle of iron, once used by divers to pry apart the blasted metal; copper drift

pins, once used to hold the hull together and now twisted into pretzel-like shapes; and coal, present in large quantities in all three test trenches excavated.

The project was divided into two parts. The goal of the first part, conducted during the last



The 1999 *Housatonic* Survey crew attend a morning project briefing aboard the SC Department of Natural Resources research vessel *Anita*. The ship plans (center) are of *USS Ossipee*, sister ship of *USS Housatonic*. (Photo by Christopher Amer; courtesy Friends of the *Hunley*)

remaining structure on the hull—usually twisted and broken machinery—and fittings distorted by the explosions in the hull. Archaeologists would have to dig twice that depth to uncover the lower portions of the wooden hull. Among the wreckage, archaeologists have found a multitude of artifacts that attest to the events on that cold February night 135 years ago—several shoes, reminding us of the terror and

week of May, was to obtain more information on the geology of the immediate area around *Hunley* by taking sedimentary samples. The United States Geologic Services—Center for Coastal Geology—under the direction of Mark Hansen took a total of nine cores of the sediments, six cores from around the *Hunley*, and three near the *Housatonic*. Four of these from around the *Hunley* are currently being analyzed for charac-

teristics, such as sediment sheer stress, by Soil Consultants Inc. of Charleston. This information is essential to designing the appropriate recovery vehicle for the *Hunley*. The other cores are being studied by USGS and Dr. Scott Harris of the Geology Department of Coastal Carolina University in order to accurately date the sequence of both vessels' burial beneath the sea bottom.

The second part of the survey began on June 7 and involved a survey on the remains of *Hunley's* adversary and victim, USS *Housatonic*. The goals of this survey were to verify that the wreck was still there and had integrity that might yield information on the brief engagement between the two foes. If found to be relatively intact, *Housatonic* and the area between and around *Housatonic* and *Hunley* can be considered eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places or as a National Landmark. The wreckage of *Housatonic* yields a large magnetic signature, one at least twice the size of *Hunley*. However, no one had previously verified the presence of extensive portions of the ship's hull and artifacts that could lead to interpretation of the events of the battle and life on the Union blockade in 1864.

Specific research objectives



David Whall prepares to descend into the turbid waters above the wreck of the *Housatonic*. Submersible communication gear in a specially designed mask (pictured here) allow divers to communicate with archaeologists on the surface in the black waters off Charleston Harbor. (Photo by Christopher Amer; courtesy Friends of the *Hunley*)

still present and if the historical description of the propeller shaft being sheared was correct. There was also a magnetic anomaly directly between the *Hunley* and *Housatonic* that we wanted to investigate prior to the recovery of *Hunley*. This was to ascertain if it was part of either vessel and a relic of the battle or some other object of historic significance that might be impacted by the recovery of the *Hunley*. During the first two days of the survey, the object was relocated and excavated. It is a cylindrical iron marker buoy, probably the bell

related to the ship's sinking and included determining the orientation of the vessel at the time of the attack, if *Housatonic* was anchored with its bow to the north, northeast, or another direction. We also wanted to see if the starboard side of the vessel was missing or if the stern was completely blown off from the vessel. In addition, we wanted to determine if the propeller was

buoy for the *Housatonic* wreck shown in a 1908 chart. It is the only object in the area that protrudes above the bottom and is a known hang for shrimpers' nets.

To date, we have excavated three test areas, each about 10 feet in diameter and six to eight feet deep over the *Housatonic*, one near the bow of the ship, and the other two slightly forward of the area in the stern where the blast damage from *Hunley's* torpedo was the worst. In the bow we located two of the ship's water tanks, which helped to determine that the ship's bow was pointed in a northwest direction at the time of sinking. From this area we recovered personal effects of the crew such as six shoes (see photo) and a wood and lead pencil. The crew's quarters were located directly above these water tanks and these artifacts settled in the hull as the upper decks collapsed over time. The presence of the crew's footwear also is an indication that *Housatonic's* sinking was so sudden that the crew and officers had no time to recover their personal possessions or

clothing.

In the stern, archaeologists recovered some small arms and other weapons, including a pistol (see photo), fuses for exploding shells, solid shot, and a hanger for a short sword or dagger. A large wrecking bar, an artifact of the lowering of the hull



Among the artifacts recovered from the remains of the *Housatonic*, which lies buried more than 7 feet below the ocean floor, were at least six leather shoes. (Photo by Christopher Amer; courtesy Friends of the *Hunley*)

**See *Housatonic*, Page 24**



## Housatonic, From Page 23

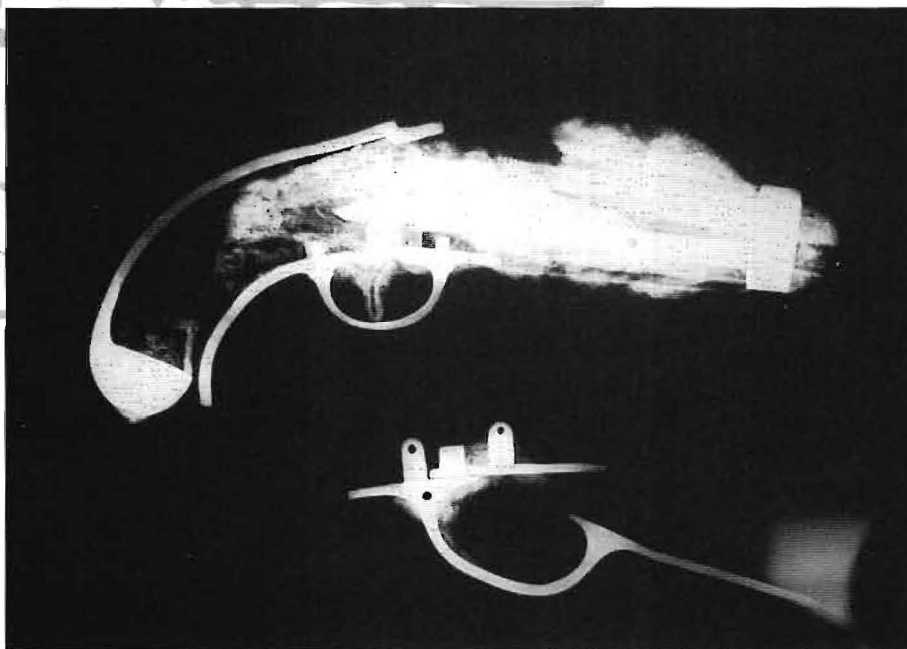
either in the 1870s or 1908, was also recovered.

As the test excavations were being conducted, we also probed the wreck with a high-pressure water jet. This was done to find the depth below the sediment of different parts of the wreckage and to obtain an outline of the wreckage. Nothing of *Housatonic* protrudes above the sea floor. The entire wreck is buried under six to 10 feet of sand, clay, and shells. Visibility on the sea bottom, except for very rare occasions, is pitch black. Divers

conducted all their operations by touch without the aid of sight. The probing mentioned above is conducted by laying a line with knots positioned at every foot. The diver uses a 10-foot-long pipe carrying high pressure water to jet down through the sediment. This pipe has marks every foot that the diver can feel with his hands. The diver then communicates with the surface by underwater communications gear to an assistant, who writes down the depth and distance on the line probed (see photo).

Excavation and interpretation of the remains of USS *Housatonic* will help us to complete the story of the events that occurred on that February night that marked the beginning of the submarine age. In addition, the

data will help us provide a more complete interpretation of the battlefield, the historic significance of both vessels, and allow us to nominate *Housatonic* and the site of the engagement of the two warships to the National Register of Historic Places.



The digital X-ray, made by the Medical University of South Carolina, reveals a brass and wood pistol inside a concretion. (Photo by Christopher Amer; courtesy Friends of the Hunley)

## Acknowledgments

All archaeological projects conducted underwater require a great deal of planning and logistical support. This project is no exception. The 1999 *Housatonic* Survey was conceived and conducted by the staff of the Naval Historical Center's Underwater Archaeology Unit (NHC-UAU) and the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology's Underwater Archaeology Division (SCIAA-UAD), with the assistance of the National Park Service's Submerged Cultural Resource Unit (NPS-SCRU) and the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources' Marine Resources Division (SCDNR-MRD).

The principal investigators would like to express their appreciation to the Marine Resources Division of the Department of Natural Resources and its Director John Miglarese, for invaluable assistance with boats and able captains such as Captain Paul Tucker of the *Anita* and relief

Captains Mike Schwartz and Jeff Jacobs. SCDNR has really been a partner in both the 1996 *Hunley* assessment and the 1999 *Housatonic* survey. We would also like to recognize Randy Beatty, Head of Vessel Operation, and Mel Bell, Coordinator of the Artificial Reef Section and Head of the DNR Dive

Safety Program. Without them this project would not have been possible. This research project has also been aided by the College of Charleston, which has provided a location for the *Hunley* Research Center—a central location for this operation. We would also like to thank the Medical University of South Carolina Radiology Department, which provided extremely high quality X-rays of the artifacts.

Additionally, the principal investigators (especially Christopher Amer) would like to thank Mr. Warren Lasch for his generous donation of equipment to the Underwater Archaeology Division of SCIAA. The new trailer for the Division's 25-foot C-Hawk, donated



Co-principal investigator Dr. Robert Neyland confers with co-field director David Conlin on-site. The Underwater Archaeology Division's 17-foot McKee was reinstated into the Division's fleet with the addition of a new 90-hp outboard motor, donated by Mr. Warren Lasch. (Photo by Christopher Amer; courtesy Friends of the Hunley)

by Mr. Lasch last year, allowed us to safely move and deploy this boat, which became one of the primary operating platforms of the project. This vessel is also our primary survey vessel when fitted with the ADAP III marine survey system (See *Legacy*, Volume 3, Number 2, July 1998) and will be used on the division's upcoming survey of US Navy wrecks in the state's waters. This year, Mr. Lasch donated a 90-horsepower Mercury outboard motor, allowing us to activate the division's 17-foot McKee as a support

boat for this summer's survey (see photo). This craft is the division's most versatile platform and can be used for diving, survey, and support for projects like the *Housatonic* survey. Thank you Warren, for your enthusiastic support of not only the *Hunley / Housatonic* Project but of underwater archaeology in South Carolina. (Mr. Warren Lasch is Chairman of the Friends of the *Hunley*.)

Last, but not least, we would like to mention our archaeological research team:

### Co-Principal Investigators or Project Directors:

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Project Manager and NHC-UAU

Christopher Amer, Deputy State  
Archaeologist for Under-  
water, SCIAA-UAD

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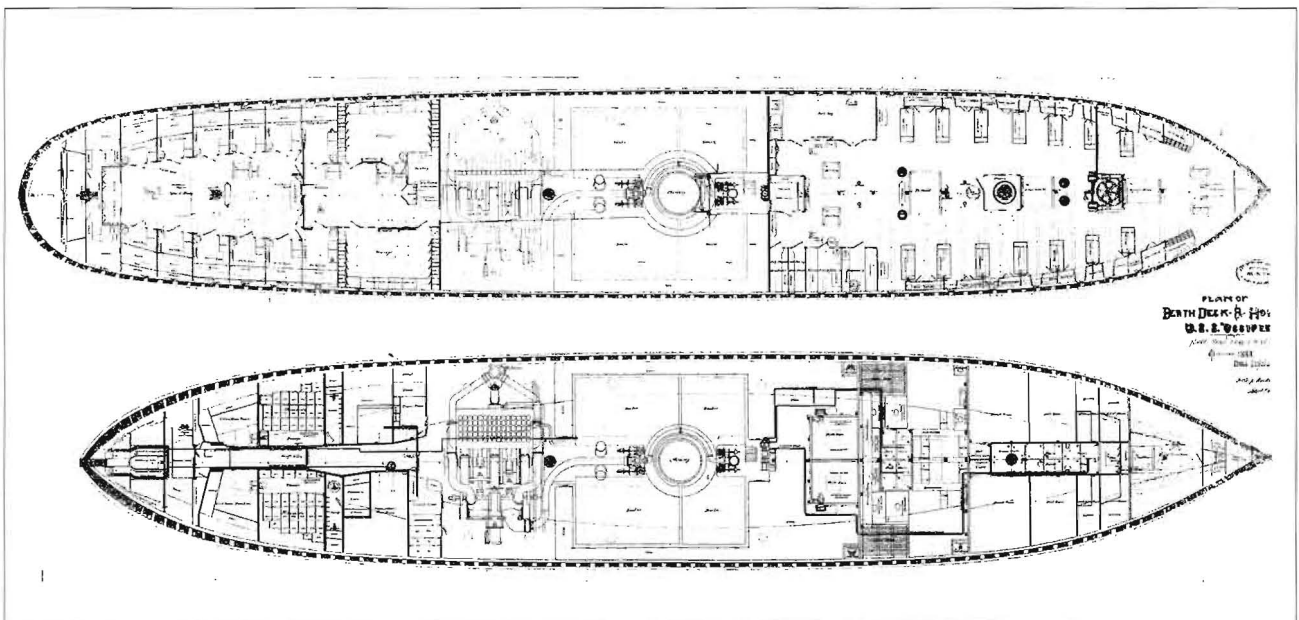
Dr. Dave Conlin, NPS-SCRU  
Jim Spirek, SCIAA-UAD

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Jonathan Leader, SCIAA-OSA

### Other Archaeological Team Members:

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Dave Howe, NHC-UAU  
Carl Naylor, SCIAA-UAD  
Joe Beatty, SCIAA-UAD  
Brett Seymore, NPS-SCRU  
David Whall, volunteer  
Tristan Amer, volunteer  
Mark Ragan, historian and  
author



Plan view of the USS *Ossipee*, sister ship of USS *Housatonic*, October 1883. (Drawing by US Navy)

# Prehistoric Dugout Found on East Branch of the Cooper River

By Douglas Boehme

Earlier this year, two sport divers discovered the remains of a prehistoric dugout canoe in the East Branch of the Cooper River. This is an exciting find, as very few prehistoric dugouts have been recorded in the state. This discovery will undoubtedly help to fill a sparsely written chapter of South Carolina prehistory.

When Mike Lucas and I were diving this January in the chilly waters of the Cooper River, we were surprised to discover a hollowed-out log protruding from the mud. Upon closer inspection, we noticed that the thickness was consistent and one of the sides was uniform. Further investigation revealed the inside of the log bore, evidence of having been burned and scraped. At this point we decided to surface and fix the location with landmarks on the surface. The next day we notified Lynn Harris, the head of the Institute's sport diver program, who confirmed that a canoe had not been previously reported at that location. Sport divers George Pledger and Sue Kane volunteered to join Mike, myself, Lynn, and Carl Naylor on several dives to the site. We recorded our observations, took preliminary measurements, and secured a wood sample for carbon-14 dating.

The canoe is embedded in the mud of the bank near the edge of the river channel. Approximately six meters are exposed, and the canoe's width is relatively constant at one-half meter. The exposed end is eroded as well as most of one gunnel. The other gunnel, the sides, and bottom of the canoe are well preserved. The preservation of the vessel improves closer to the bank. The wood is quite thick, seven or

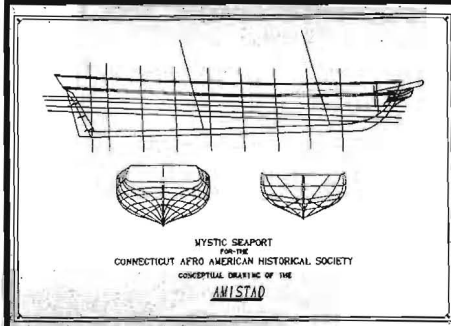
eight centimeters, and charring is evident on much of the bottom. The consistency of the wood is strongly reminiscent of cooked carrots. The carbon-14 test results put the date at  $4120 \pm 60$  years BP, placing it in the Archaic period.

What's next? Ideas are currently being explored to excavate the covered portion of the canoe to record the shape of the finished end of the vessel and to determine the overall length. A detailed set of measurements would allow an accurate drawing of the canoe to be made. A set of underwater photos would also be taken, visibility permitting. The canoe would then be carefully stabilized and covered to protect it from the ravages of river currents and boat anchors.

There are currently only 19 dugout canoes in the South Carolina site files. Of these, most are historic, and only three have been carbon-dated. Two prehistoric canoes discovered on Hilton Head Island and on Kiawah Island were carbon-14 dated to  $930 \pm 90$  years BP and  $740 \pm 200$  years BP respectively. Another canoe, recovered from the Cooper River illegally by a diver, was confiscated by the SC Department of Natural Resources Enforcement Division last year. It was dated to  $3700 \pm 60$  years BP. There have been numerous reports in the past of prehistoric canoes having been found; however, most cannot be substantiated and fewer still can be visited today. As one of the oldest known watercraft in the state, this discovery has the potential to fill a gap in our knowledge of prehistoric peoples in South Carolina. (No photos were available at this time.)

## HISTORIC SHIP SUPPLY

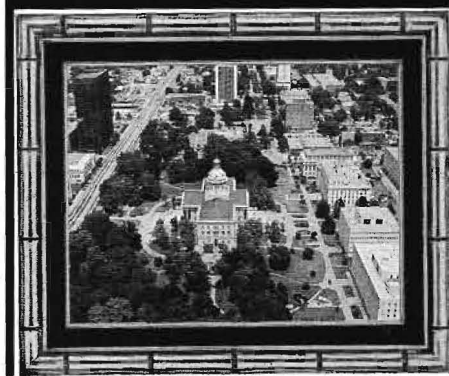
In cooperation with the SC Department of Transportation, division personnel James Spirek, Joe Beatty, and Christopher Amer continue to work with Quentin Snediker, Head Shipwright for the *Amistad* Replica Project at Mystic Seaport in Mystic, Connecticut. The keel for a replica of this historic vessel was laid last Spring, and the vessel has now been framed-up using live oak timber harvested from South Carolina live oaks.



Line drawing of *Amistad*. (Drawing courtesy of Mystic Seaport, Inc.)

## STATE HOUSE PROJECT

During 1999, Christopher Amer continued cataloguing the 610 artifacts and architectural pieces removed from the State House building and grounds during the recent renovations to the building. He conducted the work as part of his internship requirements for the Museum Studies Program at the McKissick Museum. He also graduated from the program in August 1999.



South Carolina State House prior to the 1995-1998 renovations. (Photo by Hunter Clarkson, Alt Lee, Inc.)

## H. L. Hunley Update

By Christopher Amer

Throughout the year, SCIAA has worked with the South Carolina Hunley Commission and the Friends of the Hunley to assist them in their goal of raising this historic vessel. In 1996, the commission and representatives of both the federal and state governments signed a programmatic agreement reaffirming federal ownership of this historic craft and turning over the raising and curating of the boat to South Carolina. The Underwater Archaeology Division continued its work on the *H. L. Hunley* Project through the review period. Using the ADAP III Marine Remote Sensing System, the division monitored the site for potential localized changes to the environment around this protected site. In May, the division conducted remote sensing operations over the sites of the Hunley and *Housatonic*. Concurrently, staff from the Naval Historical Center worked with the US Geological Survey to take core samples of sediments around the two sites. The information from these cores will be used to help plan the recovery of the submarine in 2001. In June, the Underwater Archaeology Division

and the Naval Historical Center coordinated on a project to investigate the *Housatonic* and two magnetic anomalies associated with the two sites (See article on Pages 22-25). Work focused on identifying the larger of the magnetic anomalies, which turned out to be an historic buoy that once marked the location of the *Housatonic*. Archaeologists on this project continue to conduct test excavations within the *Housatonic* site in an attempt to delineate the wreck and answer research questions about the engagement that took place on the evening of February 17, 1864. Investigation of the sites is funded jointly by SCIAA, the Naval Historical Center, and the Friends of the Hunley. Division staff and myself are actively assisting the commission in its efforts to raise the funds necessary to raise, conserve, and display the Hunley in perpetuity, through public lectures and by consulting on a variety of television, journal, and fundraising events. The recent made-for-TV movie on the Hunley acknowledged the assistance of the division in making the film during its recent premier.



A school group visits the Friends of the Hunley mobile exhibit during its recent visit to Columbia. (SCIAA photo by Christopher Amer)

## LE PRINCE UPDATE

By James Spirek

Recently, five documents were obtained from the French archives, related to the corsair *Le Prince*, shipwrecked off Port Royal Sound in early 1577, and they have been translated (See *Legacy*, Vol. 3, No. 3, 1998, pp. 10-13). Chester DePratter and I pooled our resources to hire Bernard Allaire, a French researcher and finder of the documents, to transcribe the original documents and to translate them into modern French and English. Each of the documents shed light on the manner in which the corsair enterprise was organized from 1575 to 1576. The Charter Party document, 10 pages in length, related the financial arrangement between the principal investors, identified key officers and sailors, the purpose of the voyage, and outfitting and manning of the vessel. The other four one-page documents reveal later investors to the voyage, such as an innkeeper and Sieur de LeRoque, as well as attempts to collect debts owed to the ship's captain, Oratio Rosso.



We are now seeking funds to conduct extensive archival research in France and Spain to learn more about the corsair and the people involved. Early in the new millennium, we will launch our survey to locate the remains of the vessel and other shipwrecks on the Port Royal Sound shoals. If you would like to help sponsor additional archival research, translation of documents, or field work activities for the ongoing investigation of the French corsair and early history of South Carolina, please consider a tax-deductible contribution, earmarked for the project, to the Archaeological Research Trust. For additional information about the project, contact me at (803) 777-8170 or [spirek@sc.edu](mailto:spirek@sc.edu).



# The Pimlico Shipwreck Project (Part I)

By Lynn Harris

In October 1999, the Underwater Archaeology Division worked on a large shipwreck site in the West Branch of the Cooper River. The project was funded through an Archaeological Research Trust award.

The site is located opposite the houses of Pimlico development and has been named the "Pimlico Shipwreck" by our staff. This wreck, reported to SCIAA by Jimmy Moss a hobby diver from Abbeville, was first recorded by SCIAA staff in 1993 and assigned the site number 38BK62. The vessel lies directly off a small island near the west bank of the river in 25 to 30 feet of water. The timbers are embedded in a sandy substrate with the bow facing towards the island shore. The ship lists to port and the starboard side is visibly more intact.

Strong tidal currents in this river bend made working on the site a real challenge at times. As student intern, Sue Kane exclaimed as she surfaced, "It is like diving in a horrible hurricane!" Ronnie Rogers from the Georgia Historic Preservation Office and Maria Jacobsen from the Hunley Research Center also joined us for a few days to gain low visibility, tidal working experience and were a great help on the project. "I really can't believe you actually work in the river," said Maria after her first dive. Two dives later she filled her underwater slade with measurements and remarked that the visibility that day was GOOD—three feet at least!

The large dimensions of the vessel and robust scantlings, such as frames and planking, suggest that the owner may have intended for the vessel to operate offshore rather than on inland waterways. In construc-

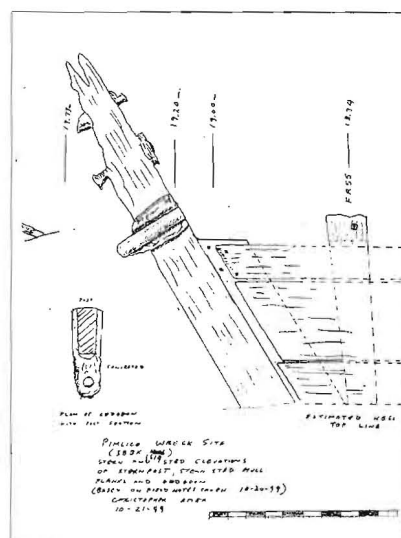
tion, it contrasts to other South Carolina vessels such as *Browns Ferry Vessel* (38GE57), *Mepkin Abbey* (38BK48), or the *Malcolm Boat* (38CH803). It has greater similarity to the *Freeda Wyley* (38HR301), an offshore lumber carrier, wrecked at Myrtle Beach. The other possibility is that it is an ocean-going vessel, for commerce or even warfare, sailing upstream to the "freshes" as a protective measure to prevent the marine organisms that attacked the bottoms of wooden ships in salt water.

When we arrived on the site at the start of the project only the frame tips were visible. The first task was to attach numbered tags to all the visible timbers. The next step was to excavate the wreck using underwater dredges. We decided to expose the entire length of the vessel only along the starboard side. The extent of the site was 19 meters in (62 feet, 4 inches) and we tagged 55 frames. Dredging operations revealed other features such as a stempost, sternpost, knees, and cant frames. One of the most interesting construction features were two large "saddle" maststeps designed to straddle the keel. This type of step is more typically used for larger offshore or coastal vessels. One maststep is located very close to the bow area, the other, almost in the middle of the vessel. This suggests that the vessel may have been rigged as a schooner, one of the most popularly-built vessels in South Carolina. Wood samples from the wreck have been sent to the Center for Archaeological Investigation at Southern Illinois University for analysis, and the results should yield information about where the vessel was con-

structed.

Unfortunately, Hurricane Floyd destroyed the relatively good visibility in the last week. We had to postpone our videography and photography recording of the site for next year. (See the next issue of *Legacy* for Part II of the Pimlico project to learn more about the ship.)

We are very grateful to the Archaeological Research Trust Board of Trustees for providing the funds to make this work possible.



Field drawing of stern structure of the Pimlico Wreck. (SCIAA drawing by Christopher Amer)

## Sue Kane Interns This Year

The Underwater Archaeology Division office in Charleston has had Sue Vezreau (formerly Sue Kane) as an intern this semester. Sue brings with her a variety of experience, from both business and archaeology. During her internship with Lynn Harris in the Charleston office, Sue has had the opportunity to dive on a prehistoric canoe, investigate a newly discovered colonial period shipwreck, work on the reconstruction of the *Brown's Ferry Vessel*, assist in teaching a field school for hobby divers, explore and document a recently discovered rice trunk, work on the historic shipwreck trail, and assist in the Pimlico Shipwreck Project by diving, documenting, and drafting up the plans from the field notes. She reports that it has been an intensely rewarding experience for her, one that she has enjoyed to the utmost.

# Office of the State Archaeologist

## Humanitarian Exhumation at the Citadel's Johnson Hagood Stadium

By Jonathan M. Leader and Randy Burbage

The Citadel, the Military University of South Carolina, was the scene of a massive community and scientific effort this summer. Under the supervision of Co-principal Investigators Jonathan Leader (SCIAA) and Randy Burbage (Director of the Confederate Heritage Trust) 120 volunteers worked 12 14-hour days painstakingly excavating and sifting 300 cubic yards of earth. The result was the recovery of 27 individuals mistakenly entombed under the Johnson Hagood stadium when it was built by the City of Charleston in 1947.

The 26 Confederate sailors and marines, and the remains of a three year old child, were carefully drawn in situ, photographed, and removed to individual boxes for transport to SCIAA for secure storage and forensic analysis. Four of the sailors were found as pairs in single burials. The state of the bodies and the historic

documents available made it possible to identify these individuals as members of the first crew of the *H. L. Hunley*. The *Hunley* was the first submarine to sink an enemy vessel in time of war. Five of the first crew perished when the



Volunteers shoving back the fill dirt floor of the stadium. (SCIAA photo courtesy of Tirza I. Leader)



Jonathan Leader and Randy Burbage delineate a feature. (SCIAA photo courtesy of Tirza I. Leader)



Senator Glen McConnell, Randy Burbage, and John Trowe mapping the first *Hunley* grave, burial 17. (SCIAA photo courtesy of Tirza I. Leader)

vessel sank at its moorings at Fort Johnson. Considered to be a secret weapon, pains were taken to keep its operation and the subsequent deaths secret. This effort

became moot when it sank the second time claiming the life of its benefactor, Horace L. Hunley, and many of the mechanics who had helped build it at the Lyons Machine shop in Alabama.

Reburial of the 23 sailors and marines, not associated with the *Hunley*, as well as the child took place on November 12, 1999, at the Soldiers' Ground at Magnolia Cemetery. Fifteen horse drawn cannons with burial

platforms were used to transport the deceased to the cemetery. The funeral march started at the Charleston Battery and was lead and escorted by Civil War re-enactors in full period uniform. The first *Hunley* crew will be reburied in a separate ceremony early next year. An article in the next *Legacy* will provide a more in-depth discussion of the excavation and photographs from the reburial march and service.

# Cultural Resources Consulting Division

## South Carolina National Guard Projects

By Christopher Ohm Clement

Two projects were undertaken this year for the South Carolina Army National Guard. The first was through a cooperative agreement between the Guard and the University, and involved archaeological testing of three sites at the Guard's Leesburg Training Center on Fort Jackson. These sites were initially found during two routine compliance-related survey projects undertaken in the early to mid 1990s. As part of its continued responsibilities to the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and as directed by Army Regulation 420-40, testing was conducted at these sites to determine their eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). As a group, the three sites contained materials dating from the Early and Late Archaic periods, from the Early to Middle Woodland periods, and from the late 19th to

early 20th century.

Testing consisted of a series of 30 x 30 centimeter shovel tests excavated on a 5-meter interval across each site to both confirm site boundaries and to identify probable activity areas. Activity areas were further explored through 1 x 1 meter excavation units.

Only one site was recommended eligible to the National Register as a result of this project. It has stratified deposits containing Woodland ceramic and lithic material over a Late Archaic component. An Early Archaic component was tentatively identified for the deepest portions of the site based on the presence of high quality lithic raw materials which were absent from the site's upper levels.

A second project for the National Guard was conducted through sub-contract to ECG, Inc. of Vienna,

Virginia. This involved the intensive survey of ca. 1,000 acres at the Guard's Clark Hill Training Site, McCormick County, South Carolina on the shores of Strom Thurmond Reservoir. As a result of this project, 33 sites were added to the State's archaeological site inventory. There were also 13 isolated finds recorded. However, due to intensive farming during the late 19th century and the resulting erosion of the land surface, only four sites were recommended potentially eligible for the NRHP. These include three prehistoric sites and one historic site. Of particular interest, one of the prehistoric sites contained a buried Early Archaic component, rare for this area. In addition, a fluted biface fragment was recovered by the project. However, it was from an isolated surface context, and thus it does not retain significant research potential.

## American Battlefield Protection Program Grant

By Steven D. Smith

Earthworks, whether they are historic or prehistoric, present special problems for resource managers because they are large in scale and also are often obscured by dense undergrowth. Simply locating and mapping them is sometimes difficult, as is undertaking baseline and follow up assessments of their condition. Global Positioning Systems (GPS) and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) help to resolve these difficulties, providing a fast and accurate means to gather and integrate spatial

data with interpretive data. In conjunction with the National Park Service's Cultural Resources GIS office, SCIAA's Cultural Resources Consulting Division was trained in the operation of state-of-the-art GPS and GIS technology in order to locate, map, and assess Civil War period earthworks in Beaufort and Jasper Counties, South Carolina associated with the Confederate defense of the Charleston-Savannah Railroad.

During the course of the project,

remains of 35 defensive positions were examined and mapped using GPS technology. The acquired data, including both spatial data and assessment data, were then downloaded to a desktop PC, differentially corrected, and edited. Finally, the data were incorporated into a GIS layer for transmittal to the National Park Service and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, where it will be used for planning and resource management purposes.

# Savannah River Archaeological Research

## Big Bay, Sumter County, South Carolina

By Mark J. Brooks and Barbara E. Taylor

Mark J. Brooks (UC, SCIAA-SRARP), Barbara E. Taylor (University of Georgia, Savannah River Ecology Laboratory), Peter A. Stone (SC Department of Health and Environmental Control, Groundwater Division), and Leonard R. Gardner (University of South Carolina, Department of Geological Sciences) continue investigations at Big Bay on the Poinsett Electronic Combat Range, Sumter County, SC. Big Bay is a Carolina bay on the Middle-Upper Coastal Plain. An eolian sand sheet, which emanates from the floodplain sand source area at the confluence of the Congaree and Wateree Rivers 10 km to the west-southwest of Big Bay, encroaches into the west side of the bay.

Some age constraints for the coevolution of the sand sheet and Big Bay have been obtained from a 10.61-meter drill hole through the toe (leading edge) of the sand sheet, where it has encroached into the bay. Marine sediments of the Duplin Formation form the basal confining layer beneath the bay. Thus, the bay can be no older than the early late



Drill hole sample from Big Bay. (SCIAA photo)

Pliocene. At the other end of the temporal continuum, radiocarbon dates from the organically enriched, bay basin fill sequence, above the basal confining layer and below the sand sheet, indicate that bay formation and encroachment of the sand sheet into the bay must have occurred before 48,000 radiocarbon years BP. The archaeological record in the upper one-meter of the sand sheet indicates that the sand sheet encroached into Big Bay sometime prior to 10,000 years BP and that it was periodically reactivated until ca. 4000-3000 years BP.

At the Congaree-Wateree sand source area, deposits of the sand sheet overlay the Duplin Formation. The formation, which is exposed on the bluff immediately west of the floodplain, was incised by tributary streams of the Wateree River prior to sand sheet emplacement. Therefore, initiation of the sand sheet must post-date the early late Pliocene-aged, Duplin Formation.

The apparent coevolution of stream-associated eolian deposits (e.g., the sand sheet) and Carolina bays on the South Atlantic Coastal Plain is thought to be linked to fluctuating water levels, an abundant sediment supply, and strong directional winds. High water levels and strong directional winds from the southwest are necessary for the NW/SE orientation of bays observed for South Carolina. Low water levels exposing high energy, water-lain floodplain, and bay shoreface sand sources are necessary for the characteristic eolian deposition on the northeast side of southeasterly flowing streams and on the east side of Carolina bays (i.e., sand rims) by



Mark Brooks (center) examining sample from drill rig. (SCIAA photo)

strong directional winds. Thus, strong directional winds, and both wet and dry conditions, are essential. Moreover, widely fluctuating water levels are essential for inhibiting emergent vegetation, thereby facilitating the high energy conditions necessary for maintaining an abundant sediment supply. Larger-than-present, late Pleistocene and early Holocene paleochannel and Terrace I meanders do in fact indicate greater magnitude of flood discharge and sedimentation. It seems then that any reconstruction of the presumably late Pleistocene climate must accommodate not only strong directional winds, but also both wet and dry conditions manifested as frequent and widely fluctuating water levels. Greater seasonal contrasts and extremes in temperature, precipitation and wind may have existed, including elements of both cool, pluvial and cooler, drier conditions, each of which has been variously suggested for the late Pleistocene in this unglaciated area.



# SRARP Field School at Galphin's Trading Post on Silver Bluff Plantation

By Mark Groover and Tammy Forehand

In May-June 1999, Mark Groover, (Augusta State University), and Tammy Forehand, (SCIAA-SRARP), directed the 1999 ASU-SRARP Field School at Silver Bluff plantation (38AK7), also known as the George Galphin site. The site is located on Silver Bluff Plantation Sanctuary, a wildlife sanctuary consisting of 3,154 acres owned and operated by the National Audubon Society and situated along the Savannah River in western Aiken County, South Carolina. Steeped in history, the story behind Silver Bluff has intrigued archaeologists and historians for years. In particular, archaeologists have been searching for the homeplace and trading post, which belonged to an Irishman named George Galphin. Colonial

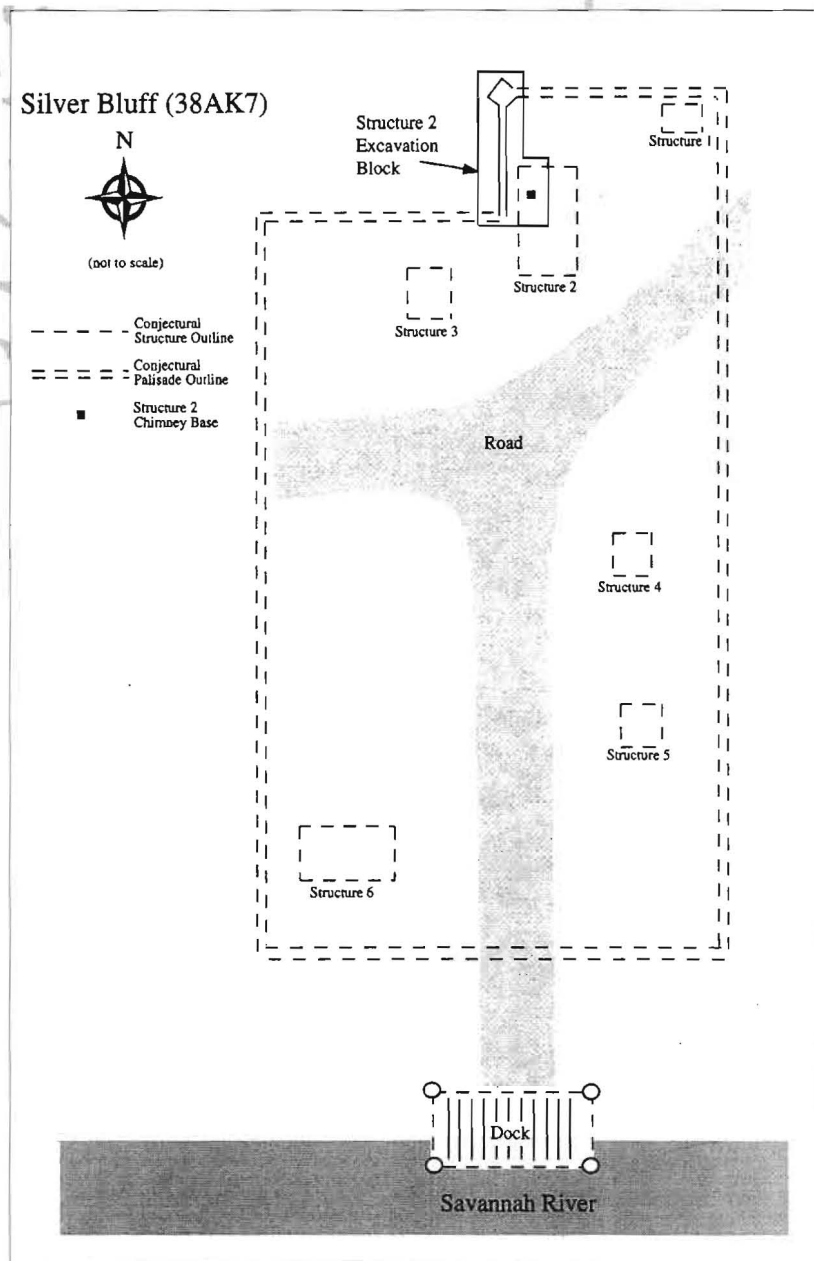
records reveal that in 1752, George Galphin purchased 157 acres of land at Silver Bluff where he established a successful trading post. Other

sources suggest that Galphin may have settled at Silver Bluff as early as 1739, however further research is

and eventually established himself as a planter in the South Carolina backcountry.

At the time of his death, Galphin owned 7,247 acres of land at Silver Bluff. Three houses are mentioned in his will, which was initially written in 1776 and amended in 1778 and 1780. At a time when the standard building practices in the backcountry consisted of log cabins and post-in-ground or half-timbered construction with wattle and daub, two of the houses built at Silver Bluff were constructed of brick, which provides further evidence of Galphin's affluence. Galphin's will also mentions several mills, including a saw mill on the south side of Town Creek, which he bequeathed to his sons, John and George, and a grist mill and a saw mill on the north side of Town Creek, which he bequeathed to

his son, Thomas. There is little doubt that other outbuildings existed on the plantation as well, including warehouses used to store trade goods and



Conjectural map of the palisaded compound at Silver Bluff based on current archaeological information. (SCIAA drawing)

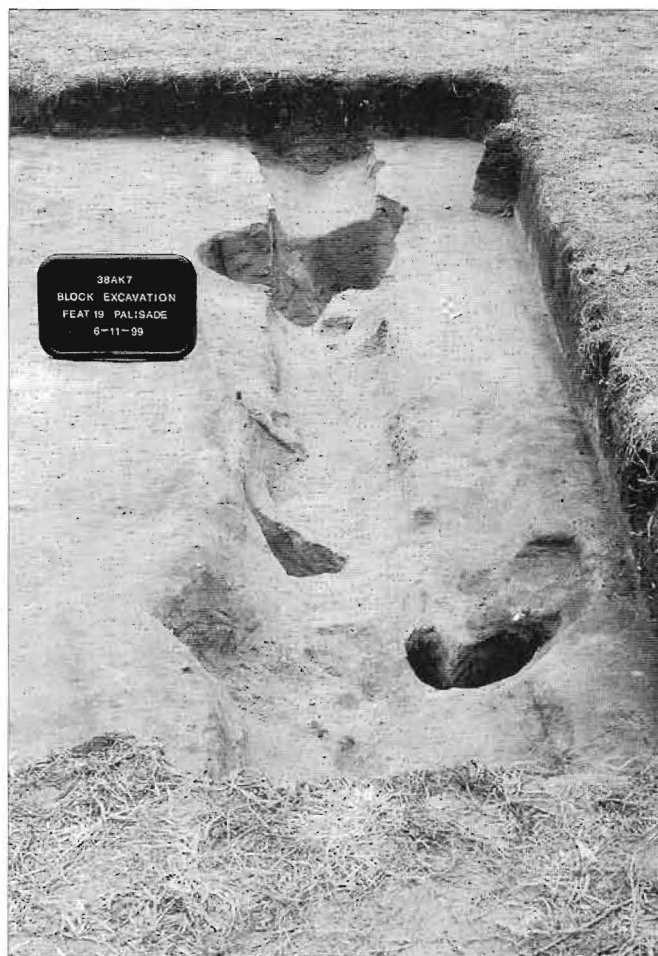
needed to prove or disprove this theory. Over the years as his business flourished, Galphin acquired more land at Silver Bluff

dwellings for the numerous slaves that were owned by George Galphin.

In 1996, archaeologists with the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program began conducting excavations at Silver Bluff plantation (38AK7). Surface collections, shovel testing, limited block excavations, and a Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) survey have been conducted since that time. Recently, results from the analysis of artifacts recovered during the three previous seasons of fieldwork were entered into Geographic Information System (GIS) to create artifact distribution maps. Based on the architectural artifact density map, six structures appear to be represented.

Fieldwork conducted in 1999, centered on one of the structures pinpointed in the GIS analysis. The ground surface of this particular area of the site was littered with brick rubble. Shovel testing of the area previously revealed a high density of other architectural artifacts including nails, window glass, and limestone mortar fragments. A 4 x 5 meter

block was excavated revealing the base of a brick chimney, numerous postholes, and a trench. The postholes and trench may be a palisade. The palisade appears to have been constructed with split logs or pales, perhaps driven in between larger buttress posts. Several additional 1 x 2 meter units have been excavated in an attempt to determine the extent of the



Photograph of the palisade after excavation showing buttress postholes. (SRARP photo)



Photograph of the initial structure 2 excavation block with a portion of the palisade and brick chimney base visible. (SCIAA photo)

palisade boundaries, however we were unable to complete this task before the field session ended. Work will continue at the site through volunteer excavations scheduled on the fourth Saturday of each month and will concentrate on delineating the boundaries of the palisade.

Successful backcountry trading post sites are extremely rare, yet they were among the most important places during the colonial period because so many cultures and competing interests met there. Research at Silver Bluff has the potential to bring to light the dramatic social changes that accompanied the rapid shift from trading frontier to plantation economy in the late 18th century.

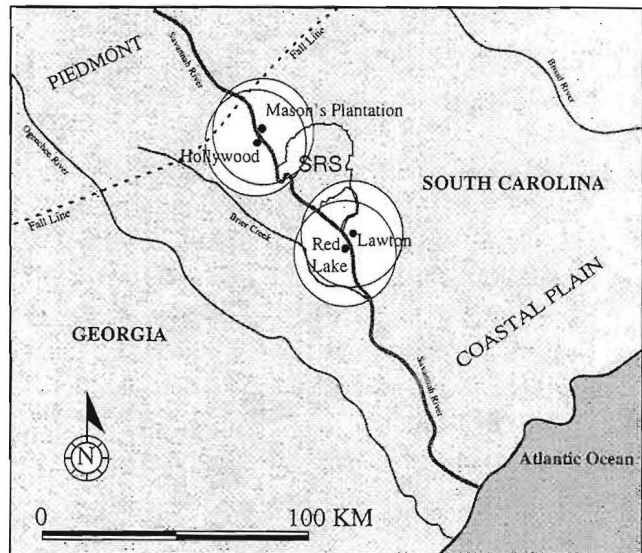
# Savannah River Mississippian Research Project

By Adam King and Keith Stephenson

In July of 1998, we initiated the Savannah River Site Mississippian Research Project (SRS-MRP) with the goal of improving our understanding of the Mississippian period settlement of the Savannah River Site (SRS). The results of the project will serve the dual purposes of advancing Mississippian period research in the area and enhancing the Savannah River Archaeological Research Project's (SRARP) ability to manage Mississippian period sites on the SRS for the Department of Energy.

To date, over 100 Mississippian period sites have been located on the SRS through compliance surveys. Intensive testing and block excavation were conducted at two of these as part of the SRS-MRP. Mapping and limited testing also were conducted at one of the local mound centers that served as the political and social focus of Mississippian populations living on the SRS.

In addition to these field investigations, we used funds received from the Archaeological Research Trust and the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program to obtain radiocarbon dates on materials belonging to the Lawton and Silver Bluff phases of the Central Savannah River Mississippian sequence. Those dates were calculated to be AD 1105 and AD



Mississippian period political districts in the Middle Savannah River area. (SCIAA drawing)

1295. We are very grateful to the Archaeological Research Trust Board of Trustees for providing these funds.

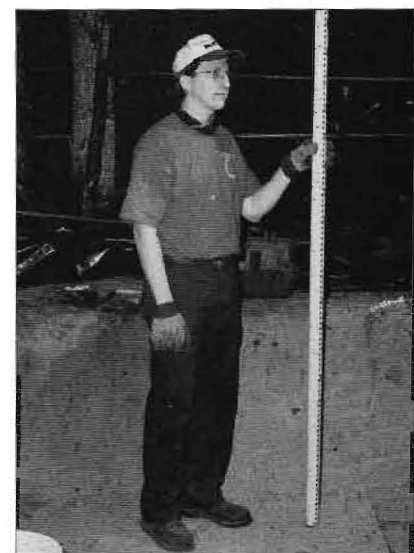
## SRARP OUTREACH By Mary Inkrot

Last year, SRARP offered two outreach programs to local fourth and fifth graders. *Discovering Archaeology* brings archaeology into the classroom with a presentation focusing on the lifeways of people who lived long ago in the area. Students learn how the science of archaeology reveals information about the past through hands-on activities. *Classroom Dig* simulates an archaeological excavation on the classroom floor. Students examine and map artifacts, analyze their discoveries, and use deductive reasoning to learn what the site says about people of the past. Other education programs for students with special needs or younger grade levels are developed upon teacher request. An activity booklet to enhance *Classroom Dig* is currently under development.

## GIS DATA MANAGEMENT By Chris Gillam

I continue to develop the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program Geographic Information System (SRARP GIS). This year, I worked on integrating the curation database with the site layer and began developing the Savannah River Site-wide archaeological survey layer. Future developments will include a refinement of the SRARP predictive model and the creation of a user-friendly archaeological export system GIS for the SRARP staff. My research included ongoing studies on Paleoindian migration and the integration of historic map data in the SRARP GIS. My latest research initiative concerns early hunter-gatherers of the Savannah River Valley. Fieldwork on the Early Archaic Taylor component of the Topper site (38AL23) was conducted in coordination

with Al Goodyear's 1999 Allendale Paleoindian Expedition.



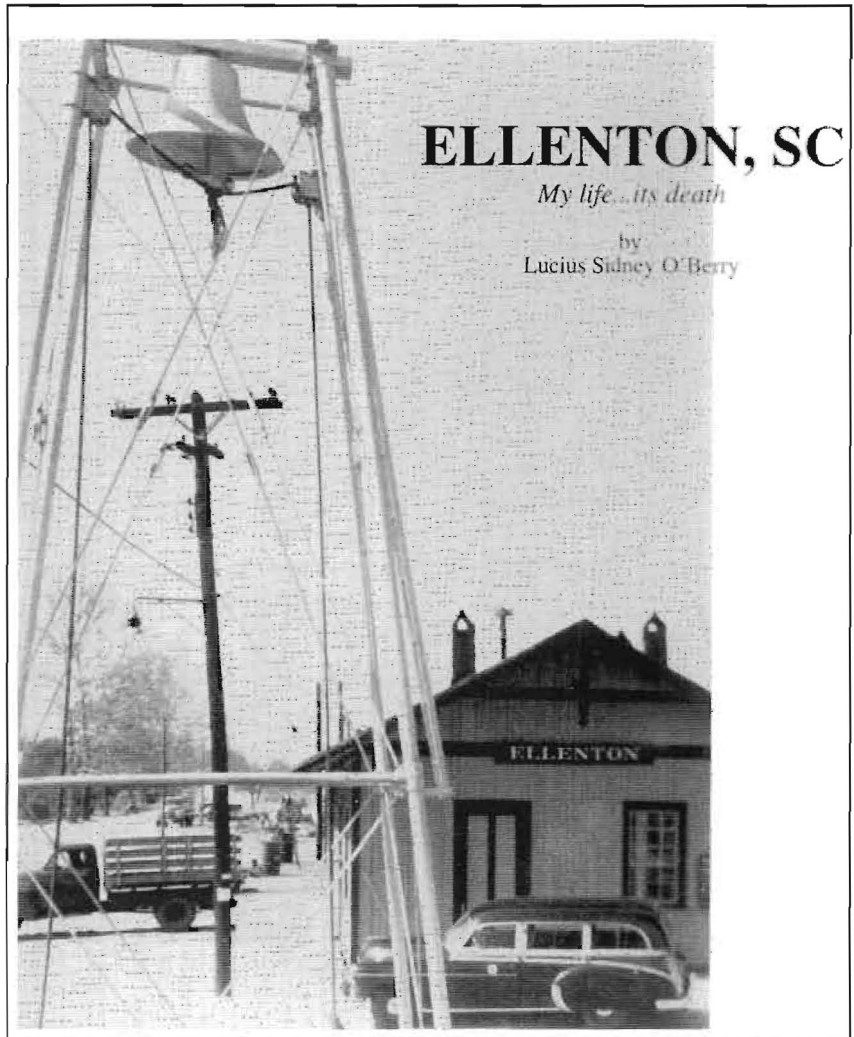
Chris Gillam working on the Topper site, Allendale County, SC. (SCIAA photo)

# SRARP Community History Project

By Mary Inkrot

The SRARP Community History Project has been editing the unpublished memoirs of Lucius Sidney O'Berry, a former resident of the town of Ellenton. The volume, *Ellenton, S.C.: My Life...Its Death*, was published in May and distribution began at the 1999 Ellenton Reunion. During the first three weeks of June, 750 copies were distributed to former residents and other interested individuals in and around Aiken County. This is the last volume in the Community History Series.

In addition to conducting interviews and collecting historical data, the SRARP has led numerous tours at SRS since the inception of the Community History Project. We have had four tours this year, permitting people to visit their former homeplaces, church grounds, and old town sites. These tours help us to make the public aware of our Community History Project, and perhaps encourage involvement in our work. Also for public outreach, we set up displays at public events, and present papers on the results of our on-going research.



*Ellenton...My Life, It's Death*, by Sid O'Berry, the most recent Community History publication produced by SRARP. (Book cover, SCIAA photo by Sid O'Berry)



Four mile high reunion community history tour of the old school site. (SCIAA photo)



Four mile high reunion tour. (SCIAA photo)



# 1999 South Carolina Archaeology Month

By Nena Powell Rice

During September 1999, the South Carolina archaeological community celebrated a series of statewide events designed to raise public awareness of the state's multi-cultural heritage and enlisted public support and participation in resource conservation. The Eighth Annual SC Archaeology Month was held on September 2-October 2, 1999 and culminated at Sesquicentennial State Park for the 12th Annual Archaeology Festival on October 1-2. The festival was sponsored by the Archaeological Society of South Carolina, SC Department of Parks, Recreation, and Tourism, and the SC Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology. The goal of these events was to promote archaeological education statewide in South Carolina.

Under the direction of State Archaeologist Bruce Rippeteau, I was appointed the statewide coordinator of the Archaeology Month events. An advisory council consisting of seven working committees, was formed in early February 1999.

The purpose of South Carolina Archaeology Month is to reach out to as many communities as possible throughout South Carolina to provide archaeological programs, lectures, and exhibits; tours to visit sites and historic homes or plantations; tours of excavations in progress; demonstrations of how

prehistoric Indian, protohistoric, and European and African-American artifacts were made and used; archaeological laboratory tours; and artifact identification. The goals of the program are to: 1) stimulate public pride in the state's archaeological heritage, 2) increase public understanding of why archaeological research is important, 3) heighten public awareness of how many archaeological resources are lost each year in South Carolina, 4) educate the public about what they can do to help protect and study the state's archaeological resources, and 5) get more people involved in legitimate archaeological activities.



Governor Jim Hodges proclaims September Archaeology Month. Joining the governor are Nena Powell Rice, Archaeology Month Coordinator; John Cable, President of Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists; Rodger Stroup, State Historic Preservation Officer; Bruce Rippeteau, State Archaeologist; Dan Turpin, State Parks Programs; and David G. Anderson, President of the Archaeological Society of South Carolina. (Photo by State House photographer)

In September 1999, over 80 programs and exhibits involving 67 organizations in 50 locations throughout South Carolina, were coordinated for Archaeology Month. A Calendar of Events booklet listing all programs and events was published and distributed to over 10,000 people including every school, museum, and county library in the state. A proclamation was signed by the Governor of South Carolina. The

focus of the Archaeology Month poster in 1999 was "Ceramic Traditions From the Earth."

The Institute organized several programs in 1999. A very popular program was an archaeology canoe trip on the Congaree River in Columbia, co-sponsored by SCIAA, River Alliance, Adventure Carolina, and New South Associates. I gave an overview of the prehistoric occupation of the Congaree River and its adjacent environs. Natalie Adams, archaeologist with New South Associates, gave a very interesting overview of the discovery and history of Saxa Gotha, the earliest European settlement in the Midlands

region. Over 75 people attended on a beautiful sunny day, and a great time was had by all.

The Savannah River Archaeological Research Program offered a presentation of what the program can offer in archaeological field and laboratory opportunities throughout the

year. They offered a tour of their facilities and a slide-illustrated presentation on the prehistoric archaeology of the Middle Savannah River.

A major event at the end of the month was the 12th Annual Archaeology Festival (formally Archaeology Field Day) at Sesquicentennial State Park, which was sponsored by the Archaeological Society of South Carolina, SC Department of Parks,

Recreation, and Tourism, and the Institute. This mammoth event was coordinated by Dr. Lesley Drucker, who did another outstanding job of bringing fantastic demonstrators and living skills participants from around the state and surrounding areas. Nearly 1,000 attending children and adults learned about past cultures through primitive living skill demonstrations.

South Carolina Archaeology Month was a major event which included monumental efforts by members of the Archaeological Society of South Carolina, the SC Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists, the State Historic Preservation Office, SC Department of Natural Resources, SC State Parks, Recreation, and Tourism, SC Department of Transportation, the SC State Museum, The Charleston Museum, the Catawba Cultural Preservation Center, Native Americans, the National Park Service, US Forest Service, University of South Carolina, private businesses, and professional and avocational archaeologists statewide.

During the seven-month planning stage, the Institute became a clearing house of information which was funneled to all the various organizations involved to better serve the public in all corners of South Carolina.



Nena Powell Rice (SCIAA) and Natalie Adams (New South Associates) give presentations on the prehistory and history of the Congaree River canoe trip near Columbia. (SCIAA photo by Marion Rice)

## Tom Dillehay to Speak at Archaeological Society Conference in February, 2000

By Nena Powell Rice

The Archaeological Society of South Carolina, Inc. is an association of professional and avocational archaeologists and concerned citizens uniting together in a cooperative effort to understand the prehistory and history of South Carolina. Anyone is eligible for membership in the Society who has a sincere interest in the cultural heritage of South Carolina and will dedicate themselves to the preservation and understanding of that heritage. Amateur, professional, and concerned citizens alike are welcome. Membership dues (except Life members) are based on the calendar year. Annual dues are payable on January 1st.

This winter, the 26th Annual Conference on South Carolina archaeology will be held on Saturday, February 19, 2000, at the Campus Room of the Capstone Building on the University of South Carolina-Columbia campus. This year we have invited Dr. Tom D. Dillehay, distinguished professor from the University of

Kentucky, who will present the banquet talk on Saturday evening. The title of his talk is, "Peopling of South America." Dr. Dillehay will also present a lecture at an Anthropology Colloquium on Friday, February 18 at Harper College (next to Caroliniana Library), Gressette Room, 3rd floor, at 3:00-4:30 PM. The title of his talk will be "The Roots of Andean Civilization: A View from Northern Peru." Professor Dillehay is popularly known for his work in South America. At the conference, Dillehay will be speaking about his important excavation of and research into Monte Verde, a site in south-central Chile, which has fundamentally changed chronologies and migration theories for the peopling of the Americas. Dillehay's work at Monte Verde has been pivotal in shifting accepted theories about

the chronology and setting of the Americas. Near the town of Puerto Montt, in south-central Chile, Monte Verde was accidentally discovered in 1976 by local workers cutting a road. At first skeptical about the find, Dillehay began working at the site shortly after with an interdisciplinary team that eventually grew to number 80. Because their early discoveries indicated remains as old as, or even much older than the Clovis settlement of New Mexico (long believed to be among the first settlement of a long southward migration) a number of influential archaeologists dismissed the site. But Dillehay and his team persisted, combining their careful fieldwork and



Dr. Tom D. Dillehay, Chair of Department of Anthropology at the University of Kentucky, will be the banquet speaker at the next ASSC conference. (Photo courtesy Tom D. Dillehay)

analysis with an impressive range of new scholarship on the peopling of the Pacific Rim.

In order to register early for the banquet with Professor Dillehay, please send a check of \$16/person to Treasurer, Nena Rice, made payable to ASSC. The sit-down dinner includes carved roast beef, fried chicken, rice pilaf, broccoli, Caesar salad, dessert, tea, and coffee.

The Society continues to grow and prosper as it pursues its goals of studying and preserving the archaeological record of South Carolina. The Society's trust fund is also growing and will hopefully soon play a role in funding more projects that will advance the cause of archaeology in South Carolina. Anyone interested in becoming a member of the ASSC, please contact me.

# Join the 2000 Allendale Paleoindian Expedition

In the beautiful Savannah River Valley of Allendale County, South Carolina

## May 1-June 3, 2000



Volunteers during the 1999 field season. (SCIAA photo by Daryl P. Miller)

Calling for volunteers from the public, no experience necessary, to sign up for a week or more to help excavate ancient Early Man sites associated with prehistoric chert quarries. This year the expedition will concentrate on exploring the evidence of pre-Clovis occupations, as discovered at the Topper site. Volunteers learn excavation techniques and artifact identification. The Expedition also provides a good excavation experience for undergraduate and graduate students. The cost is \$366 per week (\$300 is tax-deductible). Pre-registration is \$45.00 (first-come/first-serve), the balance due by April 1, 2000.

- \* free camping with hot showers
- \* lunch and evening meals provided
- \* evening lectures and programs
- \* Paleoindian book and T-shirt
- \* motels within 30 minutes

To pre-register and reserve a place, please send a non-refundable \$45.00 check, payable to USC Educational Foundation, to Dr. Albert Goodyear, SC Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, 1321 Pendleton Street, Columbia, SC 29208 (803-777-8170). E-mail [goodyear@sc.edu](mailto:goodyear@sc.edu). Web: <http://www.cla.sc.edu/sciaa/sciaa.html>. Please indicate which week or weeks you will be attending.

I. May 1-6 ( )

III. May 15-20 ( )

V. May 29-June 3 ( )

II. May 8-13 ( )

IV. May 22-27 ( )



*The Archaeological Research Trust of  
The South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology is Proud to Present*

**AN ARCHAEOLOGY AND NATURE TOUR TO SOUTH AFRICA**

**TRAVEL TO SOUTH AFRICA THROUGH THE SPECTACULAR SEAPORT CITY OF CAPE TOWN, TROPICAL  
EAST COAST, ZULULAND, SWAZILAND, AND THE BUSHVELD OF THE TRANSVAAL VISITING NUMEROUS  
NATURAL AND CULTURAL WONDERS**

**SOUTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY  
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA**

**Led by Institute Staff Archaeologists Lynn Harris and Nena Powell Rice**

The landscape of South Africa is magnificent, encompassing a vast variety of geographic features from the dominating 1000-meter high Table Mountain range, with sheer cliffs and a spectacular seascape overlooking Cape Town, arguably the most beautiful city in the world; to the barren weather beaten west coastline featuring charming fishing villages and rich sea life; to the wild, fascinating Maputaland in Natal on the tropical east coast; to the northern bushveld of the Transvaal region including Kruger National Park, one of the world's most famous wildlife sanctuaries. South Africa is rugged, wild, and fascinating with enormous diversity of bird, mammal, and botanical species. We will fly to Cape Town and travel to Monkey Valley Beach Cottages, built on the slopes of Chapman's Peak overlooking a wilderness beach and outstanding views of the Cape Peninsula. We will visit the South Africa Museum, take an excursion up Table Mountain, explore stone age shell midden sites of the Khoi people, visit Kirstenbosch Botanical Garden, Cape of Good Hope Nature Reserve, and a land based penguin colony. We will also take an excursion outside of Cape Town along the rugged west coast to Bushman's Kloof in the Cederberg Mountains, where we will explore the interesting rock art of the San people. At the South African Museum, we will attend a lecture series by local archaeologists. We fly to Durban and travel the Natal North Coast to Maputaland, including a cruise on the great St. Lucia Wetland, and take game excursions on foot and by open landrover, where we are assured of seeing elephant, giraffe, leopard, lion, cheetah, zebra, and both black and white rhino. We then travel to Swaziland, where we will receive the warmest of welcomes in one of Africa's few remaining kingdoms. The last four nights will be spent at Ndzalam Wildlife Refuge, a luxurious game lodge and sanctuary to a wide variety of wildlife, including the largest herd of privately owned sable antelope in South Africa. The traveler will be transformed in time by unforgettable cultural and wildlife experiences in the dramatically contrasting African landscape.

**17-Day Archaeology and Nature Tour    March 24-April 9, 2000  
\$6,145 From Raleigh-Durham, North Carolina  
Deadline: March 10, 2000**

**SERVICES INCLUDED**

- Services of International Expeditions for complete pre-departure information
- Round-trip airfare from Raleigh-Durham, North Carolina
- All scheduled transportation in South Africa
- All scheduled excursions with a local archaeologist, a zoology/botany specialist, and local trackers
- All transfers, portage, service charges, and taxes (airport departure tax not included)
- All hotel and lodge accommodations
- All nature/archaeological preserve site permits
- All meals

**FOR MORE INFORMATION AND A DAY-BY-DAY ITINERARY CONTACT:**

Nena Powell Rice, Co-Trip Leader  
South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology  
University of South Carolina  
1321 Pendleton Street  
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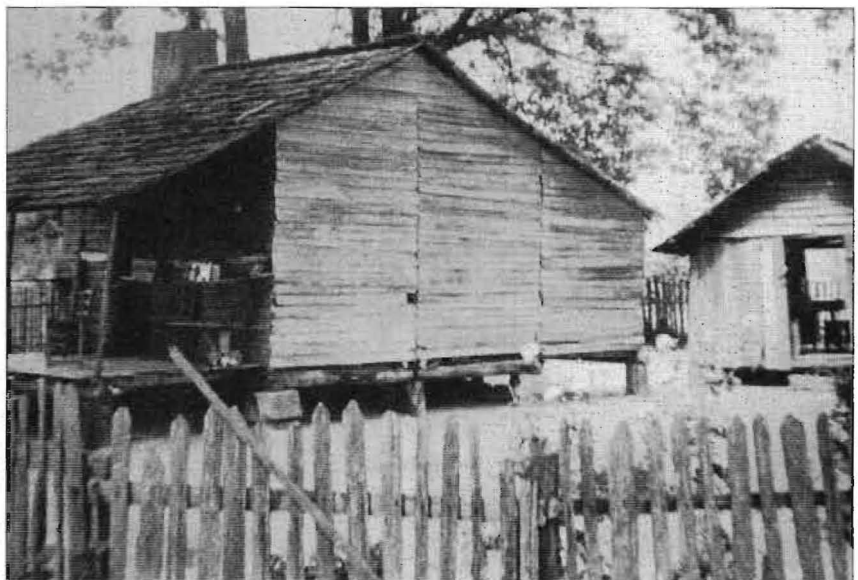
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## NEW BOOK ANNOUNCEMENT

The National Park Service and the Legacy Resource Management Program of the Department of Defense has just released a book titled, *A Good Home for a Poor Man: Fort Polk and Vernon Parish, 1800-1940*. The book was authored by our own Steven D. Smith, head of the Cultural Resources Consulting Division. It details the history of the settlement of western Louisiana, with a special focus on the region now encompassed by Fort Polk, a US Army installation. The book takes a landscape perspective describing the changes in the landscape as the region was occupied by American pioneers. A few copies are available at the Institute.



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